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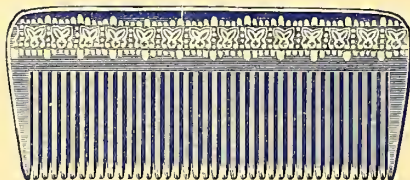


Fig. 10.

No. 672. **ASSORTED COLOURS**, gilt decorated backs, on cards of 6, size $3\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ ins., as Fig. 10 per doz. **4/9**

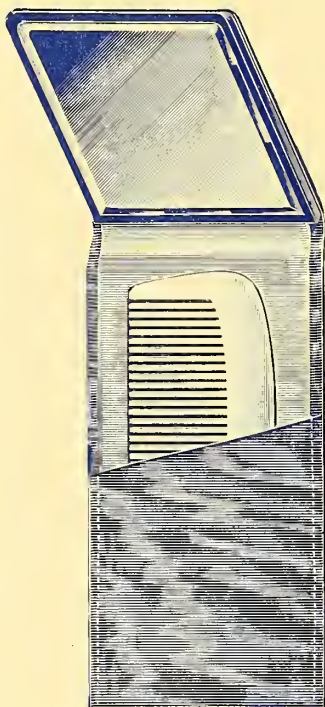


Fig. 12.

No. 567. **ASSORTED COLOURS**, shaped backs, each in coloured watered cloth case to match, with press stud fastener, size $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ ins., as Fig. 12 per doz. **9/-**

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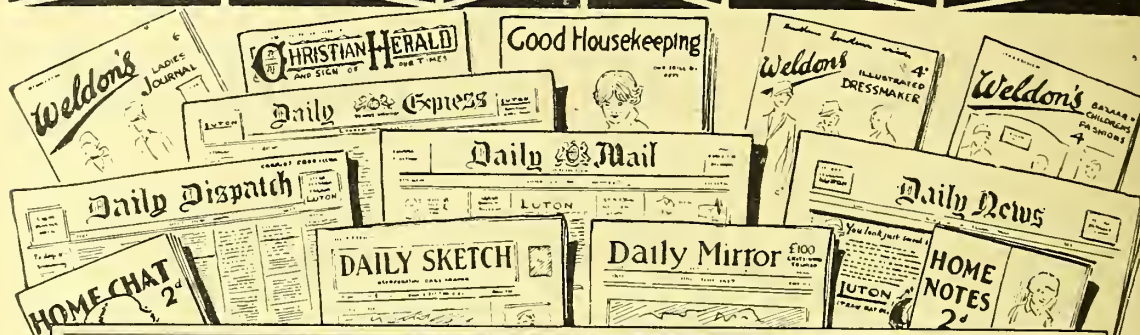
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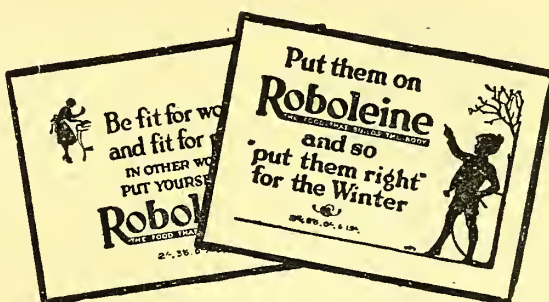
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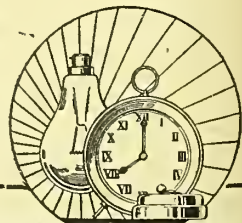


Shed a new Light on Trade

THE doors of your shop are locked, the shutters up. Business is over for the day, the last customer has come and gone. But it will be many hours before the last stroller has disappeared.

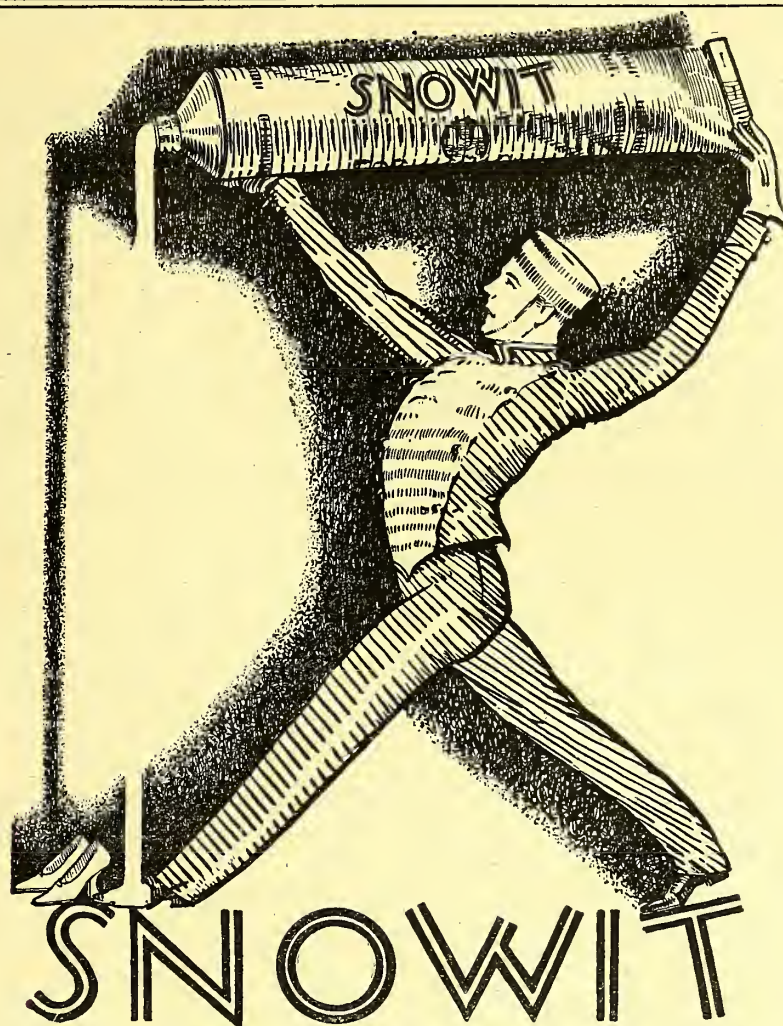
Leave the Lights burning in your shop window. Passers-by will check their steps and stop with interest. A cheerful, well-lighted window attracts after business hours. Goods are examined and prices noted by people at leisure and with the day's cares behind them. Many who stop by night to gaze will come by day to buy.

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IDEAL CREAM
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and
Suede Shoes, Topees,
Spats, etc.
Dries instantly.
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clothes.

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SNOWIT is packed in convenient large-sized tubes, clean and economical to handle, which retail at 8d. each.

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The following points from the Prospectus are published for information:—

1.—Taylors (Cash Chemists) Trust Limited, which is entirely under British Control, owns:—

(a) The whole of the issued Ordinary Share Capital of **Taylors' Drug Company Limited**, that Company's total issued Capital being £190,000, of which £100,000 is in 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each and £90,000 in Ordinary Shares.

Taylors' Drug Company Limited is one of the largest British owned and controlled manufacturing and retail cash chemists businesses in Great Britain. Originally founded 49 years ago, it has steadily grown to its present size, and now owns 171 Freehold and Leasehold shops and a fully equipped modern factory at Leeds, capable of supplying 200 branches, together with additional land for extension.

The majority of the Company's shops were purchased many years ago, and occupy the best sites in important towns throughout the North of England.

This Company had in hand on the 3rd July, 1926 (after deducting the dividends for the year), undivided profits amounting to £170,804, and has in addition the profits earned since that date. Taylors (Cash Chemists) Trust Limited have the right to all dividends and bonuses which may be now or hereafter declared in respect of the Ordinary Shares.

As shown by the auditors' certificate the profits of this Company show a steady increase over many years, and it is confidently expected that under the control of the Directors of this Company this progress will be maintained.

(b) The whole of the Deferred Ordinary Shares of **Prichard & Constance (Manufacturing) Limited**.

This Company has a total Capital of £150,000 divided into 135,000 8 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Ordinary Shares of £1 each and 300,000 Deferred Ordinary Shares of 1s. each. It has no Mortgages or Debentures. Taylors (Cash Chemists) Trust Limited take the dividends on the Deferred Ordinary Shares from the 1st January last.

They are the proprietors of the well-known and extensively advertised "**Amami**" preparations and have a modern and fully equipped factory in Broad Street, London, W.C.

2.—Continuity of the successful management of the past is assured by the retention of the entire managerial staffs of both subsidiary Companies, whilst the experience of the Directors should prove of great benefit to the undertakings.

3.—The Directors and their friends have subscribed in cash at par for 1,800,000 Deferred Ordinary Shares, which rank for dividend and capital after the Preferred Ordinary Shares now offered for subscription, and have thus expressed their confidence in the future prosperity of the business.

4.—It is the intention of the Board to utilise the unissued Preferred Ordinary Share Capital in this Company in acquiring from time to time other well-established undertakings of a similar nature and in financing the acquisition of further shops of Taylors' Drug Company Limited. Negotiations are already well advanced for the acquisition on favourable terms of similar well-established businesses.

5.—On the basis of the figures contained in the Auditors' Certificate, which is published in the Prospectus, the average annual profits applicable to the Shares owned by the Company amount to £63,012 per annum, which is sufficient to cover the Dividend (amounting to £30,000) on the Cumulative Preferred Ordinary Shares now being issued more than twice over, and, after payment of the said dividend, to leave a balance equal to approximately 28 per cent. on the Deferred Ordinary Shares.

Directors:

PHILIP ERNEST HILL (Chairman of Veno Drug Co. (1925) Limited), *Chairman*.

SIR ARTHUR HAROLD MARSHALL, K.B.E. (Director of Beecham Estates and Pills, Limited).

JOHN LANGFORD MOORE, F.C.S., M.P.S., Pharmacist.

LOUIS NICHOLAS, F.C.A. (Managing Director of Beecham Estates and Pills, Limited).

Major-General SIR ROBERT PORTER, K.C.B., C.M.G. (Director of Veno Drug Co. (1925) Limited).

Maw's Page

There is only one "Maw's"

There is only one "Maw's"—only one firm of druggists' sundriesmen whose interests are inseparably bound up with those of the retail pharmacist—only one which is consistently loyal to the qualified pharmacist and openly adopts the policy of supplying its goods to him and no other retailer. That is one of the chief reasons why whenever you buy you should ask yourself first "Can I buy it at Maw's?" There are, of course, many others: Reliable Quality, Attractive Presentation, Competitive Prices and Reasonable Profits are just a few of the many desirable qualities that are invariably associated with the products of the House of Maw.

If it is sundries—Buy it at Maw's.

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.



SAFETY FIRST

CLEAN UDDERS MEAN CLEAN SWEET MILK

Agents wanted for

"KINOSALVE"

THE FARMER'S FRIEND IN A HUNDRED TROUBLES.

No dairy farmer or cattle breeder can afford to be without this invaluable preparation. As an antiseptic healer and cleanser of cows' udders it has no equal. It purifies without taint. On many large dairy farms it is in use every day. For cuts and wounds on animals it is unequalled. This line will win you many firm friends among farmers.

We send free sample tins and leaflets for distribution.

"KINOSALVE" is used on DAIRY FARMS in all parts of the world.

RETAIL PRICES 1/6 and 2/6. Liberal Terms.

Make Application for AGENCY TO SOLE PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER:

ROBERT BLACKIE

WHOLESALE
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST

Telephone:
HOP 2415.

SPUN WORKS, TOWER BRIDGE RD., LONDON, S.E.1

Telegrams:
"USHENSPUNA" LONDON.

Applications for Agencies in Scotland should be addressed to

MESSRS. MADDOX, ALEXANDER & CO., 53 WATERLOO STREET, GLASGOW.



FAIRY DYES

Mean Greater Turnover for You—and Absolute Satisfaction for Your Customers.

THERE is no more attractive line on the market to-day—there is no better seller—and no article has made larger strides in popular favour.

FAIRY DYES

are now sold in glass tubes, encased in smart, clean-looking "safety-first" cartons. They are retailed at 2d. each, made in 25 popular shades and colours, and are extensively advertised in the right publications.

You can rely upon Fairy Dyes—for prompt delivery in any quantities—for fresh stocks—for quick, easy-to-handle, clean turnover, and as tried favourites your customers are always satisfied. See that you are supplied without delay.

For Trade Terms and particulars write to

FAIRY DYES, LTD.,

61 WELL ROAD
GLASGOW.

London Depot - - - - - 292 UPPER STREET, ISLINGTON, N.1.



KILL THAT RAT !

Why Chemists should interest themselves in

LIVERPOOL VIRUS

Our extended advertising in the National and Provincial Press has made it a Quick Seller.

The Public like it because it is easy to lay and harmless where there are children and domestic animals.

It now remains in fully active condition for over four months after manufacture.

Our Advertisements tell the Public to:—

GET IT AT YOUR CHEMIST'S

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LIMITED
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

PURE MALT EXTRACT

with *FINEST*

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

The Brand that does not separate nor crystallize.

Your own name and address on labels. In English jars, etc. Direct from the actual manufacturers.

THE BRITISH DIAMALT COMPANY
SAWBRIDGEWORTH - - HERTS.



"Your Customers for Horlick's"

For the Elderly Lady

Horlick's is invaluable — its light, easily-digested nourishment takes the place of meat and the more solid items of diet, of which she takes less and less as the years slip by. It is also an efficient corrective of insomnia when taken hot before retiring; it induces restful sleep and at the same time builds up a store of energy and vitality.

Price-protected,
and sales directed through Chemists.



Made in England by

Horlick's Malted Milk Co., Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

Beating the 'Flu

DISPELLO CATARRH SNUFF

selling in grosses
serving the Public
profitable to you
window-display free

Packed in well designed tin, suitable for the waistcoat pocket or hand-bag.

One dozen packed in cut-out display outer.

Per dozen	4 6	per dozen.
6 dozen	4 3	" "
12 dozen (with window display)	4/-	" "

SAMPLE ON REQUEST.

Special bottle-container for Export.

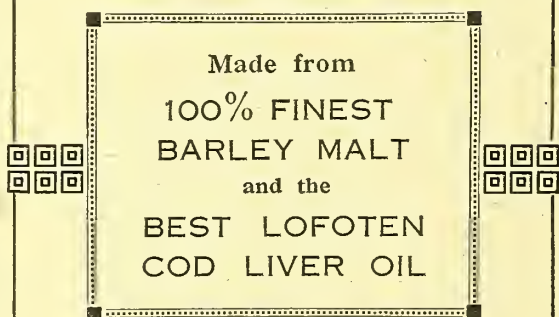
Prices on application.

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD.
34 Hanover Street - - - LIVERPOOL.



“John Bull” MALT EXTRACT MALT & OIL

*Noted for Palatability,
Regularity and Purity.*



“JOHN BULL” Malt Extract
has a Guaranteed Diastasic
Activity and will not Crystallise.

For Wholesale and Export.

**PAINE
& CO., LIMITED**
ST. NEOTS, HUNTS, ENG.

Sell HONEY with a TRUE HONEY FLAVOUR

Your customers will never tire of the flavour of

NEW ZEALAND Imperial Bee Honey

It has the largest sale in the world and repeat
orders are bound to follow.

GUARANTEED PURE and WITHOUT
PRESERVATIVES, rich in the essential
vitamins, because it is uncooked.

CASES per dozen, carriage paid.

48/1's	Glass Screw-top Jars	at	14/-
48/1's	Monopots	at	8/6
48/1's	Monopots	- -	at 12/6
48/1's	Monopots	- -	at 7/3

*If you cannot obtain supplies through
your Wholesaler, write to—*

A. J. MILLS & Co. Ltd. (Produce & Canned
Goods Dept.) 14 Tooley St., London, S.E.1

BCM/APS/

1

EMPIRE PRODUCE

RIDGE'S FOOD

for Infants and Invalids

WELL ADVERTISED to the GENERAL PUBLIC.

SAMPLES, ADVERTISING MATTER and SPECIAL
DISPLAY TERMS ON APPLICATION TO:

ROYAL FOOD MILLS, LONDON, N.16

CAMWAL

TABLE WATERS - in Syphons & Bottles
LEMONADE POWDER { in Packets, Cartons,
and Canisters.
AQUAPERIA WATER } WINDOW
or SALTS (P.A.T.A.) } DISPLAYS.
LEMON SQUASH - in 26 oz. Bottles.
(with plain or Soda Water forms a delicious drink).

HOME and EXPORT PRICES and TERMS on application.

CAMWAL, Ltd. LONDON, MANCHESTER, BRISTOL,
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City Office: 52 Queen Victoria Street, LONDON, E.C.4
Phone: City 4497.



The Salt that STANDS ALONE

"MINERAL SPRING" is unique in many ways ; in its excellent keeping qualities ; in its long-continued, crisp and sparkling effervescence ; in its gentle but efficient medicinal action ; in its admirable pack, with brilliantly coloured label and carton ; in its generous profit margin—33 to 40 per cent.—and in its distinction as "The Chemists' Own Effervescible."

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

B/782

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PLAINMAR

OIL OF SANDALWOOD

(Saniatum Cygnorum) Alcohol contents 93/95⁰/₀

Pronounced equal therapeutically and superior physiologically to Oil of Santalum Album. Guaranteed Pure, Genuine and free from any Adulteration.

DISTILLED BY:—

PLAINMAR LTD.

PERTH, WEST AUSTRALIA

European Agents: Maxwell, Plaistowe & Co., Ltd., 8, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2. Telephone: Central 5859.
Telegrams: Azucena, London. Paris Address: Etablissements Plaistowe, 11 bis, Rue Volney.

ARMAND

represents the highest possible standard of quality in

TOILET GOODS

at popular prices, showing excellent profit for the interest you take in ARMAND sales.

Send for latest price list and further particulars.

New displays and showcards now available for the friends who introduce ARMAND to their customers.

Florian & Armand, Ltd.

QUEENSWAY, PONDER'S END, MDDX.

PHONE: ENFIELD 0783.



BORONIA

THE NEW PERFUME FROM THE AUSTRALIAN FORESTS WHICH HAS PROVED SUCH A SUCCESS ON THE CONTINENT.

Sample Size 1/3 10/- Doz.
(10% for Window Display on Direct Orders).

E. N. BROMAGE & CO.
Perfumers and Importers,
73 SELHURST ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.25.

SYNTHETIC OTTOS

VERY ECONOMICAL ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR STRENGTH

Suitable for all Toilet Preparations

	Per oz.		Per oz.
CARNATION	7/6	MELITA	10/6
HYACINTH	7/6	ORANGE BLOSSOM	7/6
JASMIN	9/-	ROSE	12/6
LILY OF THE VALLEY	7/6	SWEET PEA	12/-
		PARMA VIOLET	10/6

E. H. BUTLER & SON MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
Humberstone Gate - - LEICESTER

Daily News

ANZORA



COOL, CALM and UNRUFFLED

Nothing can upset the dignity, nothing can disturb the poise of the man who disciplines and controls his hair with Anzora.

His partner in the man's double may steal his streak and blithely, such an effort on his eye with a cheek. "Sore, partner." His temper may be ruffled a little but not his hair. He all the attention attracted the social round, on all the rough and tumble of a sporting life, his hair does him credit. Even when he Charlemagne must surrender, his brow is placed and his hair remains.

He never recedes from his hair of Anzora. It is the old original hair cream—still the best, never equalled. For grey scalps use Anzora Cream. For dry scalps, Anzora Vaseline. (It is a bottle 12/6 and 1/2 size) as all chemists, stores and hairdressers.

Get a bottle TO-DAY. Don't be put off by substitutes.

ANZORA

Masters the Hair!



ANZORA PERFUMERY CO. LTD., LONDON, N.W. 6

Another page in ANZORA HISTORY

ONCE again Anzora comes out with a striking, sales-creating whole page. Anzora has never hidden its light in the small, unseen spaces of newspapers. It comes right out in the open—its message is broadcast far and wide. Little wonder that Anzora leads the field in sales. Replenish stocks immediately. This whole page is going to send you many more new customers.

TRADE TERMS:

12/- doz. Retail at 18/-
20/- doz. Retail at 30/-

Send for a reprint of this whole page—display it in your window!



Gold Medal 1905



Gold Medal 1910



ANZORA

Masters the Hair!

If unable to obtain from your wholesaler write to Anzora Perfumery Co., Ltd., London, N.W.6.

SOFT HANDS WHITE HANDS DRY HANDS

§ § §

Spurway's

ORANGE & LEMON CREAM

for the hands

PREVENTS SUNBURN
AND CHILBLAINS.

Checks Perspiration.

A beautiful non-greasy Cream
exquisitely perfumed and packed
in a highly artistic style.

SELLS AT SIGHT.

BRINGS REPEAT ORDERS.

An "All-the-year-round" Line

	1 doz. lots.	3 doz. lots.
1/9 size	14/-	13/-
1/3 "	10/-	9/-
10 1/2 d. (sample size)	7/-	6/6

SPURWAY ET CIE. LIMITED.

89 GREAT EASTERN ST., LONDON, E.C.2

Telegrams: "Neroli, London."
Telephone: Bishopsgate 1372.

Factories & Distilleries: Cannes-Grasse, Riviera.
Technical Laboratories: Paris.

NEW YORK.

KINGSTON (ONTARIO).

"The best business-getter, now, as always, is a superlative product."

This Special Supplement to the 1927 Export Issue of "The Chemist and Druggist" is devoted to an announcement by

MORNY

TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DISTRIBUTORS
OVERSEAS OF

FINE PERFUMERY

AND HIGH-GRADE

BATH and TOILET LUXURIES

On pages 23 and 26 of this Supplement specimen quotations are given from the

NEW EDITION

EXPORT PRICE LIST

to be issued on March 31, 1927. A Copy will be mailed on that date to every indenter to whom shipments have been made during 1926. Requests from other interested distributors on business letter heading will receive the promptest attention.

Apply for Export Price List and Terms to—

MORNY FRÈRES, **6** NEW BURLINGTON
LIMITED STREET, LONDON, W.1

"The best business-getter, now, as always, is a superlative product."

MORNY

TINTED

BATH SALTS

IN GILT-CAPPED GLASS VASES

*Retail Price in
Great Britain*

"CHAMINADE"
(Golden Yellow Crystals)

6/- each.

"JUNE ROSES"
(Rose Pink Crystals)

4/6 each.

"LAVENDER"
(Powder Blue Crystals)

4/- each.

Subject to usual Terms.



*Retail Price in
Great Britain*

"CHAMINADE"
(Golden Yellow Crystals)

6/- each.

"JUNE ROSES"
(Rose Pink Crystals)

4/6 each.

"LAVENDER"
(Powder Blue Crystals)

4/- each.

Subject to usual Terms.

A new and highly attractive presentation of the favourite perfumed Bath Salts Crystals originated by MORNY

Apply for Export Price List and Terms to—

MORNY FRÈRES, 6 NEW BURLINGTON
LIMITED STREET, LONDON, W.1

"The best business-getter, now, as always, is a superlative product."

MORNY

BATH SALTS

Model.	Gilt Capped Louis XV Vases.					
Approximate Contents.	(16 ozs. 450 Grammes)		(32 ozs.) 900 Grammes		(48 ozs.) 1350 Grammes	
Fragrance	Cata. No.	per dozen	C ta. No.	per dozen	Cata. No.	per dozen
"Ambre-Morny"	3210 $\frac{1}{2}$	36/-	3211 $\frac{1}{2}$	68/-	3212 $\frac{1}{2}$	100/-
"Assorted"	Not Is	sued	Not Is	sued	Not Is	sued
"Chaminade" (See Footnote)	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	48/-	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	88/-	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	132/-
"Chypre-Morny"	1710 $\frac{1}{2}$	36/-	1711 $\frac{1}{2}$	68/-	1712 $\frac{1}{2}$	100/-
"Eau de Cologne"	5110 $\frac{1}{2}$	32/-	5111 $\frac{1}{2}$	60/-	5112 $\frac{1}{2}$	88/-
"Fantaisie"	5710 $\frac{1}{2}$	36/-	5711 $\frac{1}{2}$	68/-	5712 $\frac{1}{2}$	100/-
"Jasmin-Morny"	1810 $\frac{1}{2}$	36/-	1811 $\frac{1}{2}$	68/-	1812 $\frac{1}{2}$	100/-
"June Roses" (See Footnote)	810 $\frac{1}{2}$	36/-	811 $\frac{1}{2}$	68/-	812 $\frac{1}{2}$	100/-
"Giroflée-Morny"	1610 $\frac{1}{2}$	36/-	1611 $\frac{1}{2}$	68/-	1612 $\frac{1}{2}$	100/-
"La Valse"	1010 $\frac{1}{2}$	36/-	1011 $\frac{1}{2}$	68/-	1012 $\frac{1}{2}$	100/-
"Lavender" (See Footnote)	5210 $\frac{1}{2}$	32/-	5211 $\frac{1}{2}$	60/-	5212 $\frac{1}{2}$	88/-
"Lilas-Morny"	2010 $\frac{1}{2}$	36/-	2011 $\frac{1}{2}$	68/-	2012 $\frac{1}{2}$	100/-
"Muguet-Morny"	2210 $\frac{1}{2}$	36/-	2211 $\frac{1}{2}$	68/-	2212 $\frac{1}{2}$	100/-
"Mystérieuse"	1410 $\frac{1}{2}$	48/-	1411 $\frac{1}{2}$	88/-	1412 $\frac{1}{2}$	132/-
"Nocturne"	4910 $\frac{1}{2}$	36/-	4911 $\frac{1}{2}$	68/-	4912 $\frac{1}{4}$	100/-
"Nuit de Carnaval"	7110 $\frac{1}{2}$	48/-	7111 $\frac{1}{2}$	88/-	7112 $\frac{1}{2}$	132/-
"Oak-leaf Geranium"	2410 $\frac{1}{2}$	36/-	2411 $\frac{1}{2}$	68/-	2412 $\frac{1}{2}$	100/-
"Ravenelle-Morny (Carnation)"	2610 $\frac{1}{2}$	36/-	2611 $\frac{1}{2}$	68/-	2612 $\frac{1}{2}$	100/-
"Rose-Verveine"	2810 $\frac{1}{2}$	32/-	2811 $\frac{1}{2}$	60/-	2812 $\frac{1}{2}$	88/-
"Sérénade"	4710 $\frac{1}{2}$	36/-	4711 $\frac{1}{2}$	68/-	4712 $\frac{1}{2}$	100/-
"Sweet Pea-Morny"	7010 $\frac{1}{2}$	36/-	7011 $\frac{1}{2}$	68/-	7012 $\frac{1}{2}$	100/-
"Tentation"	7510 $\frac{1}{2}$	48/-	7511 $\frac{1}{2}$	88/-	7512 $\frac{1}{2}$	132/-
"Triomphe"	3010 $\frac{1}{2}$	48/-	3011 $\frac{1}{2}$	88/-	3012 $\frac{1}{2}$	132/-
"Violette-Morny"	510 $\frac{1}{2}$	36/-	511 $\frac{1}{2}$	68/-	512 $\frac{1}{2}$	100/-
"Yesha"	4410 $\frac{1}{2}$	36/-	4411 $\frac{1}{2}$	68/-	4412 $\frac{1}{2}$	100/-

FOOTNOTE.—Bath Salts Crystals are supplied TINTED in three perfumes *only*, in vases, viz. :—
 "Chaminade" (Golden Yellow), "June Roses" (Rose Pink), and "Lavender" (Blue).

An interesting page of quotations from the new MORNY
EXPORT LIST.

"The best business-getter, now, as always, is a superlative product."

PRODUCTS INTRODUCED DURING 1926

PERFUMES in Doré Model Flacons

12, 28 and 42 grammes capacities.

"JUNE ROSES"	-	5/6, 8/-, 10/6
"FANTAISIE"	-	6/-, 9/9, 13/6
"CHAMINADE"	-	6/6, 10/9, 15/-
"MYSTÉRIEUSE"	-	6/6, 10/9, 15/-

(Retail Prices in Great Britain.)



In Gold Lettered Bottles
with Satinée Stoppers
in Upright Lift-off-lid
Cartons.



This novel and compact case has
proved a great favourite, and both
the cachous and the container
maintain the MORNÉ reputation
for style and originality.

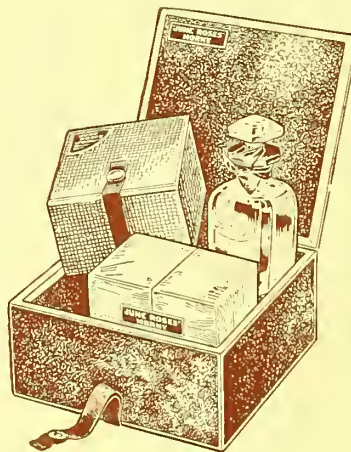
MORNÉ Three Miniature Products Coffret

containing

Perfume in 1-oz. Cut and Polished Bottle,
Box of Complexion Powder and Bath Salts
Tablets (4) in Ribbon Tied Package.

"JUNE ROSES"	-	-	12/-
"CHAMINADE"	-	-	16/6
"MYSTÉRIEUSE"	-	-	16/6

(Retail Prices in Great Britain.)



Apply for Export Price List and Terms to—

MORNÉ FRÈRES, 6 NEW BURLINGTON
LIMITED STREET, LONDON, W.1

"The best business-getter, now, as always, is a superlative product."

PRODUCTS INTRODUCED DURING 1926



4 PRODUCTS DORÉ Presentation Coffret

containing

Gold-lettered Crystal Bijou Perfume, Complexion Powder in Gold-covered Carton, Compact Powder in 2-in. Gilt Case for the hand-bag, with Re-fill and Spare Puff.

Products perfumed,

"FANTAISIE"	-	-	15/6
"CHAMINADE"	-	-	16/-
"JUNE ROSES"	-	-	15/-
"MYSTÉRIEUSE"	-	-	16/-

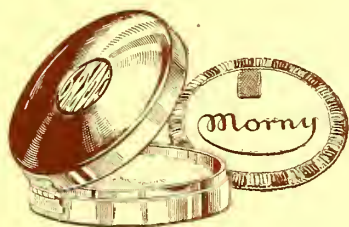
(Retail Prices in Great Britain.)

MORNY Tinted Bath Salts

In Gilt-capped Glass Vases. Perfumed,

"CHAMINADE" (Golden Yellow)	-	6/-
"JUNE ROSES" (Rose Pink)	-	4/6
"LAVENDER" (Powder Blue)	-	4/-

(Retail Prices in Great Britain.)



MORNY Powder Compact

perfumed,

"JUNE ROSES," "FANTAISIE,"				
"CHAMINADE" or "MYSTÉRIEUSE"				
in all Tints, in Hinged-lid Flat Gilt Case.				
2-in. diameter	-	-	-	2/6
Re-fill with Puff	-	-	-	1/9

(Retail Prices in Great Britain.)

Apply for Export Price List and Terms to—

MORNY FRÈRES, LIMITED **6** NEW BURLINGTON STREET, LONDON, W.1

"The best business-getter, now, as always, is a superlative product."

MORNY

BATH SALTS TABLETS

Approximate Contents.	Boxes of 12 (12 ozs.)		Boxes of 24 (24 ozs.)		Boxes of 36 (2 lbs. 4 ozs.)	
	Cata. No.	per dozen	Cata. No.	per dozen	Cata. No.	per dozen
"Ambre-Morny"	3216	27/-	3216A	49/6	3216B	67/6
"Assorted"	5516	36/-	5516A	67/6	5516B	94/6
"Chaminade"	116	36/-	116A	67/6	116B	94/6
"Chypre-Morny"	1716	27/-	1716A	49/6	1716B	67/6
"Eau de Cologne"	5116	22/6	5116A	40/6	5116B	58/6
"Fantaisie"	5716	27/-	5716A	49/6	5716B	67/6
"Jasmin-Morny"	1816	27/-	1816A	49/6	1816B	67/6
"June Roses"	816	27/-	816A	49/6	816B	67/6
"Giroflée-Morny"	1616	27/-	1616A	49/6	1616B	67/6
"La Valse"	1016	27/-	1016A	49/6	1016B	67/6
"Lavender"	5216	22/6	5216A	40/6	5216B	58/6
"Lilas-Morny"	2016	27/-	2016A	49/6	2016B	67/6
"Muguet-Morny"	2216	27/-	2216A	49/6	2216B	67/6
"Mystérieuse"	1416	36/-	1416A	67/6	1416B	94/6
"Nocturne"	4916	27/-	4916A	49/6	4916B	67/6
"Nuit de Carnaval"	7116	36/-	7116A	67/6	7116B	94/6
"Oak-leaf Geranium"	2416	27/-	2416A	49/6	2416B	67/6
"Ravenelle-Morny (Carnation)"	2616	27/-	2616A	49/6	2616B	67/6
"Rose-Verveine"	2816	22/6	2816A	40/6	2816B	58/6
"Sérénade"	4716	27/-	4716A	49/6	4716B	67/6
"Sweet Pea-Morny"	7016	27/-	7016A	49/6	7016B	67/6
"Tentation"	7516	36/-	7516A	67/6	7516B	94/6
"Triomphe"	3016	36/-	3016A	67/6	3016B	94/6
"Violette-Morny"	516	27/-	516A	49/6	516B	67/6
"Yesha"	4416	27/-	4416A	49/6	4416B	67/6

An interesting page of quotations from the new MORNY
EXPORT LIST.

"The best business-getter, now, as always, is a superlative product."

MORNY

SELS AROMATIQUES POUR LE BAIN

(BATH SALTS TABLETS)

*Boxes of 12 to Retail
in Great Britain.*

4/- each.

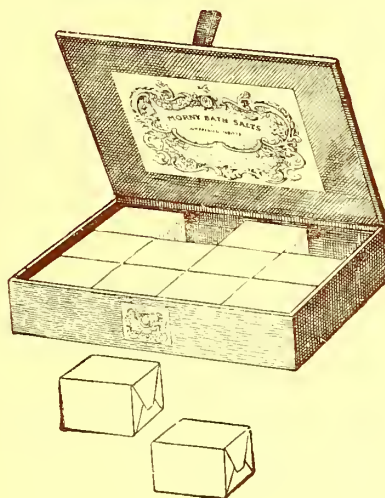
"CHAMINADE"
"MYSTÉRIEUSE"

3/- each.

"JUNE ROSES"
"FANTAISIE"
"SÉRÉNADE"
"YESHA"

2/6 each.

"ROSE-VERVEINE"
"LAVENDER"



*Boxes of 12 to Retail
in Great Britain.*

4/- each.

"CHAMINADE"
"MYSTÉRIEUSE"

3/- each.

"JUNE ROSES"
"FANTAISIE"
"SÉRÉNADE"
"YESHA"

2/6 each.

"ROSE-VERVEINE"
"LAVENDER"

Subject to usual Terms.

Subject to usual Terms.

A CREDIT TO THE RETAILER—
AND A JOY TO THE CUSTOMER

Apply for Export Price List and Terms to—

MORNY FRÈRES, **6** NEW BURLINGTON
LIMITED STREET, LONDON, W.1

The Empire Marketing Board

have allocated a sum of

ONE MILLION POUNDS

to be spent in press and other publicity recommending the British Public, when making purchases, to give preference to products grown, produced and manufactured within the Empire.

Under these conditions an increasing preference for
BRITISH MANUFACTURED GOODS

will certainly manifest itself among British Nationals
throughout the world.

MORNY

FINE PERFUMERY

AND

BATH and TOILET

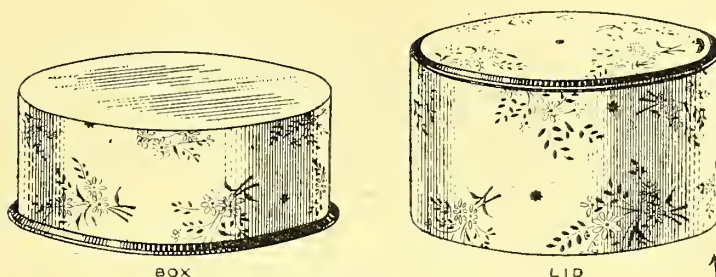
LUXURIES

are wholly manufactured in England, are studied to meet educated British tastes, are of the highest grade it is possible to make, are artistically presented, and very moderately priced.

Apply for Export Price List and Terms to

MORNY FRÈRES, **6** NEW BURLINGTON
LIMITED STREET, LONDON, W.1

BOXES THE BEST BUYERS BUY



No. 1.

Illustrated above is one of our new Face Powder Boxes, which are very pleasing and attractive. When filled these Boxes are absolutely powder tight and remain so until the parchment drum has been punctured by the purchaser. Samples and Prices gladly sent on request.

NOTE ITS GOOD POINTS

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Flanged bottom which enables lid to be taken off easily. | 1 |
| 2 | Deep Lid which shows the attractive paper to advantage. | 2 |
| 3 | Transparent or Parchment Drum, making the Box powder tight. | 3 |
| 4 | Domed and Reinforced Top. | 4 |

FACTORIES:

Wheatbridge Mills.
Holmebrook Works.
Walton Works.
Portland Works.

Telephone :
Chesterfield 2105.

Robinson & Sons, Ltd.

*Manufacturers of Round, Oval, Square
and Folding Cardboard Boxes,*

Chesterfield & London

*Robinsons
of
Chesterfield
for
Cardboard
Boxes*

Telegraphic Address :
"Boxes, Chesterfield."

110-1

**MOUSLEY'S
NEW**

MODEL L.P. 26

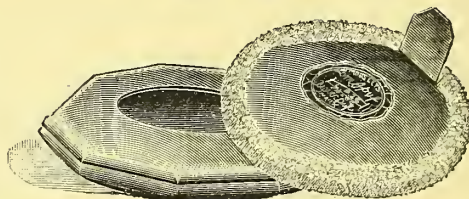
Neat and attractive line
for counter.

Mousley's well-known
patent method of flexible
compact construction.

Puff of purest Lamb's
wool obtainable.

Gauze Discs for use with
customer's own Powder
if preferred.

Other Models are B.1 and
L.P.7.



Retail Price, 1/3 complete.

with Refill and Gauze Disc Sifters.

Can be washed as new in
a few minutes.

Popular price to suit all
pockets.

Powder blended and test-
ed in our own laboratory.
Every refill accurately
marked with the colour
and perfume of powder it
contains.

Refills 3d. each. Gauze
Sifter Discs 3d. per packet.

TEACH THE REFILL HABIT: NO TROUBLE, SMALL COST, BIG PROFIT.

Further particulars from your Wholesaler, or direct from

FRANK MOUSLEY Wilderness Works SHEEN, S.W.14

Send for List of all new Models.

*You will be asked
for Sydal*



A new advertising campaign
beginning this month will
bring Sydal before millions
of people in this country. If
you have no Sydal in stock a
postcard to the manufacturer
will bring you a sample jar and
full particulars. The retail
price is 1/6. Sydal is considered
a household necessity in New
Zealand, where it has held its

own for thirty years in spite of heavy competition.
It is now manufactured at Leeds, for the home
market. Sydal is a non-greasy, pure vegetable
cream. It is known in New Zealand as "The Skin
Doctor", and is unrivalled for keeping ladies' hands
soft and white in spite of trying conditions—
such as housework, gardening and nursing duties.

REMEMBER

Sydal
SIGH-DAL

A BRITISH EMPIRE PRODUCT

Sydal Proprietary, Room 12, Planet Works, Bramley, Leeds

**BRITISH
MADE
WASHING
SQUARES**

6 doz
12x12
Ass'd Patts.
21/- CARR
PAID

**H. WISEMAN 5, LENSSEN PL.,
LONDON, E.C.1**

KIRBEE

**BRITISH BLADES
that mean
BIGGER PROFITS**

**MADE IN
SHEFFIELD**

Selling at
**5 for 1/-
10 for 2/-**

KIRBEE Blades have proved the
enormous success we expected, for
the public have discovered that this
Sheffield blade is cheaper and better
than foreign makes. Link up with our
vigorous advertising by a good dis-
play (bright sales-aids on request) and
secure our big discounts. Trade
terms, literature etc., on application.

**DOUGLAS KIRBY & CO., LTD., 9/10 Charing Cross,
LONDON, S.W.1.**

GLASGOW - - 47 OSWALD STREET, C.1.

Pears' Golden Glory
The Golden Soap for Glorious Youth

Pears' Golden Glory
The Golden Soap for Glorious Youth

Pears' Golden Glory
The Golden Soap for Glorious Youth

The above are miniature reproductions of some of the large compelling advertisements used in the unique and comprehensive

Golden Glory Press Campaign, 1927

A. & F. PEARS LIMITED, LONDON

GG 67-8

MERCOLIZED WAX

— : for the Complexion : —
and

STALLAX

— : a Shampoo : —

TWO substantial and well-advertised lines which show a handsome profit to the Retailer, and, moreover, may be stocked fearlessly owing to the Manufacturers' most liberal Sale or Return Guarantee.

Both are obtainable in two sizes, and their reputation and sterling value assure a steady turnover.

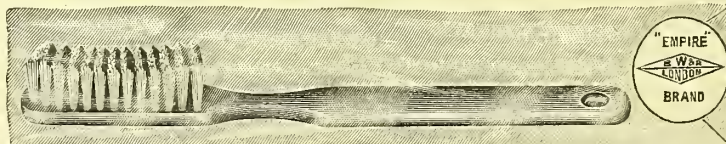
Order through your Wholesaler, or direct from :

DEARBORN (1923) LIMITED
37 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

Sell your TOOTH BRUSHES hygienically

That is to say, sell "EMPIRE" Tooth Brushes in transparent envelopes through which they can be perfectly seen and easily handled, but remain unsoiled.

No. 5582



(7/- dozen)

This illustration is a somewhat inadequate attempt to portray this method of packing, but it succeeds in showing the clearness with which the brush can be seen through the transparent envelope. This line can be profitably retailed at 1/- and compares favourably with various boxed lines at much higher prices.

PRICES

No. 5582. Transparent handle, 4 rows serrated bristles, each in transparent sealed envelope, per doz. 7/-
 " 721. Bone handle, 4 rows " " " " " " 8/-
 " 5561. Transparent handle, 4 rows " " " " " " 8/-
 Each dozen in neat display box.

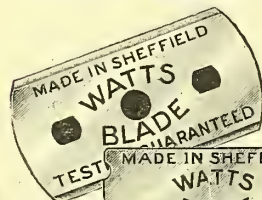
SPECIAL CASH OFFER

For	Tooth Brushes	
20/-	1 doz. No. 5582, as above	0 7 0
Cash with order	1 " " 721	0 8 0
we will send	1 " " 5561	0 8 0
carriage free	3 doz. goods to the value of	£1 3 0

Money returned if goods are not satisfactory. Write for New Price Lists of Druggists' Sundries, Toilet Requisites, Rubber Goods, Cut Sheet Rubber Appliances, etc.

BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, LTD. 91 & 92 GREAT SAFFRON HILL, LONDON, E.C.1

Assist British industry by recommending the 'WATTS' Sheffield-made Safety Razor Blade, the blade of super-keenness.



3/6
per doz.
allowing
50% PROFIT
on cost for
the dealer.



A counter display will help.

A user writes: "Can't understand people buying foreign blades when such as yours are obtainable."

12 Perfect Blades in Every Dozen

For Gillette-type and Autostrop-type holders

Sole Manufacturers: **JOHN WATTS,**
Dept. 3, LAMBERT WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
London: 18 SOHO SQ., W.1. 'Phone: Gerrard 1306.
Established over 150 years.

**TALCUM POWDER
FACE POWDER
VANISHING CREAM**

Any Grade.
Any Colour.
Any Perfume.
Any Quantity.

All Merchandise in Bulk or in your own Containers,
The O-PINE-O Manfg. Co. Ltd., Montague Rd., Hornsey, London, N.8

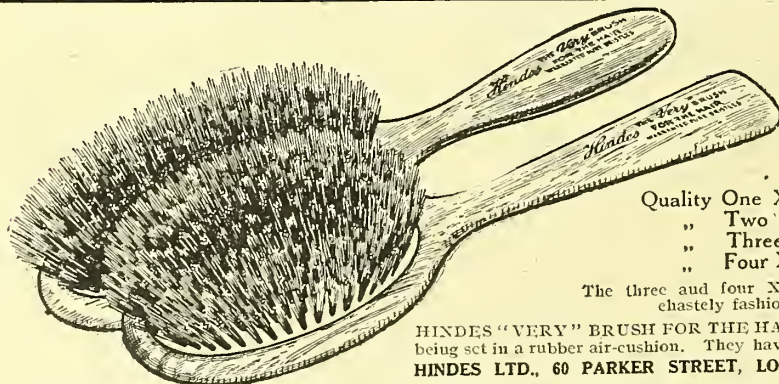
MRS. PARKER'S

QUIN-JULIP

"THE QUEEN OF HAIR TONICS."
Shows a nett retail profit of 1s. 8d. per bottle.

Sale or return.

Attractive Booklets, for counter display, sent on request.
Write **J. HARLEY PARKER, Ltd.,** 117, St. George's Road, Belgravia, London, S.W.1. Established 1812.



**HINDES
"VERY"
HAIR BRUSH**

Quality	One X	Sold at 7/6d. each.	TRADE
"	Two XX	10/6d.	PRICE
"	Three XXX	15/-	
"	Four XXXX	18/6d.	33 1/3%

The three and four XXXX grade is made in Ebony or Rosewood chastely fashioned in both oval and circular bodies.

HINDES "VERY" BRUSH FOR THE HAIR is guaranteed pure bristles, the multiple tufts being set in a rubber air-cushion. They have been known to the trade for nearly 40 years.
HINDES LTD., 60 PARKER STREET, LONDON, W.C.2. Works: BIRMINGHAM

This is the Case *that made Halex famous*

PEOPLE know the Halex red and gold display case.
They see it on chemists' counters everywhere.

They know it contains all they ever require in toothbrushes. Six patterns, six colours, six prices.

Thirty years' experience of toothbrush making have contributed towards this fine display of Halex brushes, and now it contains the Six BEST SELLING patterns ever known.

Chemists themselves picked the best sellers, and we made them—at popular prices. Send for full particulars of the famous Introductory Parcel offer to-day.

HALEX

TOOTHBRUSHES

SIX PATTERNS

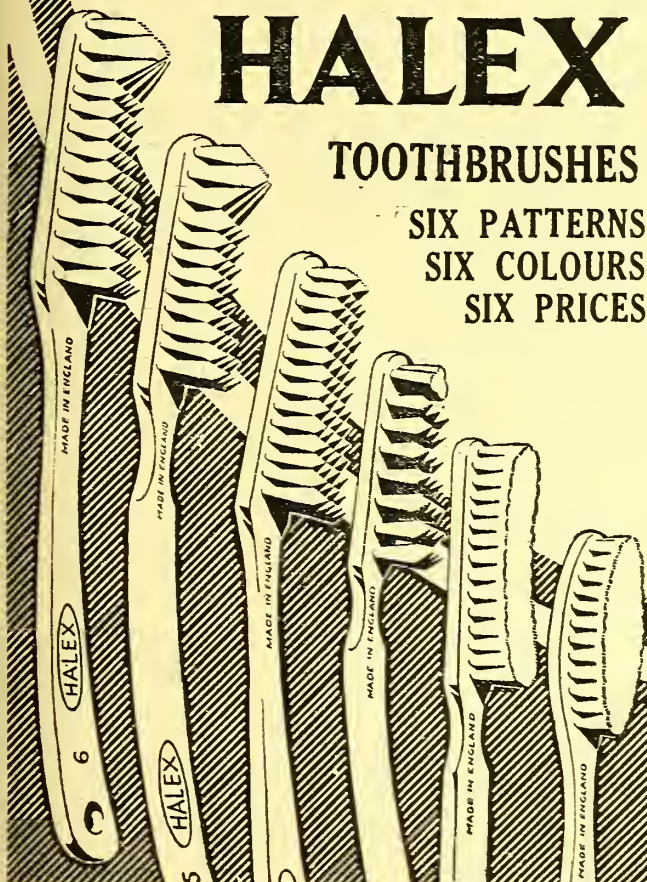
SIX COLOURS

SIX PRICES

The Introductory Parcel contains 4 dozen assorted Halex toothbrushes, the glass fronted Display Case and a supply of Display material. It costs 40% inclusive and brings you 60% on cost. Please

**ORDER THROUGH
YOUR USUAL
WHOLESALE**

The British Xylonite Co., Ltd.,
Hale End, London.





If you mean
business—

Venesta Collapsible Tubes mean
better business for you

YOU, the trade, and the public alike benefit from Venesta Collapsible Tubes. FOR YOU—a large margin of profit, because, quality for quality, Venesta Collapsible Tubes are cheaper than tins, jars, and other collapsible tubes.

FOR THE TRADE—quicker turnover, because Venesta Collapsible Tubes can be printed with the most attractive designs and colours possible at low cost.

FOR THE PUBLIC—more hygienic and less wasteful than other forms of containers. No smearing a finger round, or dipping a brush in, as in tins and jars. No more need ever be squeezed out than is required.

Venesta Limited also supply bottle sprinklers, lip-salve cases, and all kinds of metal foils, printed, embossed, etc., in sheets or reels.

Pack your Products in
VENESTA
Collapsible Tubes
and Metal Foils

Full particulars, prices and samples gladly sent on application to

VENESTA LIMITED (Dept. C.D.)
1 GREAT TOWER STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

*Phone: ROYAL 4200.

*Don't let them go
next door!*

The man next door is your competitor—the country next door is England's competitor. When you sell Myatt British Daymarked Blades you prevent customers 'going next door'—in both senses of the word.

You get the business our advertising builds. England gets the profit our British trade wins.

Excellent trade terms.
Order through your wholesaler.

MYATT
PATENT DAYMARKED SAFETY RAZOR
BLADES

For Gillette type
razors only.

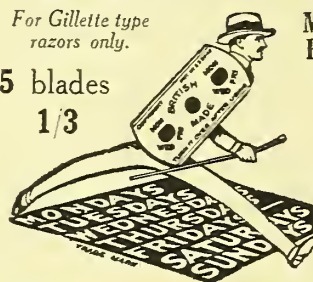
5 blades
1/3

MADE IN
ENGLAND

by

W. J.
MYATT
& Co., Ltd.,

Graham St.,
Birmingham



Waldorf
The Grand Hotel

SWAN INK

ORIENTAL POPPY

ARMY CLUB

EASTERN EDAM

BLACKBIRD

MALT

SWAN INK

GLORY

Efficient Display

NEW
"STAND-SHOWCARD"

NO STRUT NO GLUE

Cut in one piece.
Self-fixing.
Pack flat.

YOUR CARDS WILL
BE USED — YOUR
GOODS DISPLAYED

OVER 1,000,000 USED BY
LEADING MANUFACTURERS

*Phone:
Clerkenwell 4263.

Patentees
& Makers.

The SHOWCARD SPECIALISTS
27 GOSWELL RD LONDON, E.C.1.

Send for Particulars

DISTILLED WATER

NOTABLE FEATURES OF STOKES WATER STILLS

- 1 The Stokes Still utilises the heat generated in the Still for heating the incoming water to boiling point. Thus a small quantity of steam operates the Still when once started.
- 2 By pre-heating the feed water before it enters the distilling basin, ammonia and other gases are liberated and are not redissolved by the distilled water.
- 3 The condenser tubes extend high above the water level so that there is no danger of impure water being carried over.
- 4 The Still is particularly easy to clean. The copper coil can also be disconnected for the removal of any scale.
- 5 The Still is attached by a bracket to the wall, and therefore occupies no floor space.
- 6 Every Stokes Still is *guaranteed* to produce chemically pure water and in the quantities stated for each model.
- 7 The cost of distilled water produced by the steam-heated Stokes Stills is practically negligible. The gas-heated Stoke Stills are also exceedingly economical.

DESCRIPTION AND OUTPUT OF STOKES STILLS:

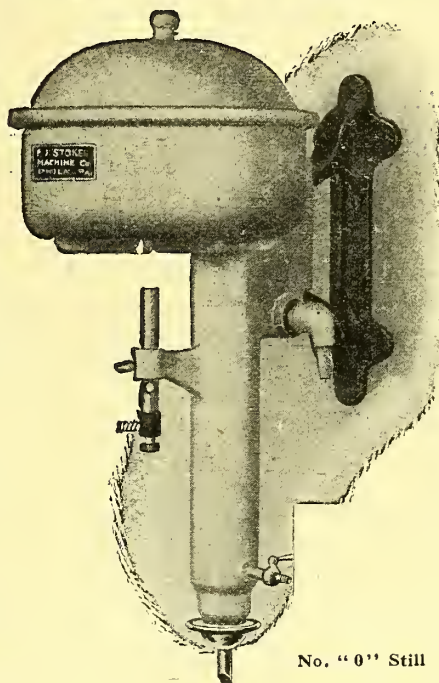
o Gas	- 3/4 gall. per hour	2 Steam	- 10 galls. per hour
ooo "	" 2 galls. per hour	3 "	" 25 "
ooo Steam	- 2 " "	4 "	" 60 "
I "	" 5 " "	5 "	" 100 "

The No. o Still is also supplied with a Primus stove should gas not be available.
On receipt of a postcard we will gladly send full details & particulars.

THOMPSON & CAPPER Ltd.

Sole Agents for F. J. STOKES MACHINE CO.

Manesty Buildings, 5 COLLEGE LANE, LIVERPOOL.



No. "0" Still

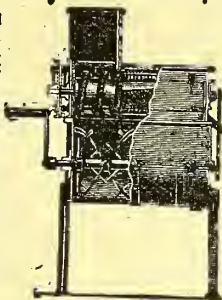
This gives a thorough mix-up

A Gardner "Rapid" sifter and mixer will thoroughly sift and mix 3 oz. of one ingredient with a 30-lb. mixture of dry powders at one operation, and "every pinch of the whole will show its presence"—a customer's statement.

Write us for list of Ball Mills, Disintegrators, Millstones and Mills, Drum Sieves, Drying Machinery, etc.

WM. GARDNER & SONS
(Gloucester) LTD.
Bristol Road, GLOUCESTER.

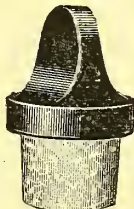
'Phone 117. 'Grams: "Gardner," Gloucester



STOPPERS

200 Varieties
Any Colour.

A suitable Composition Stopper will enhance the selling value of your package. Let us fit your Bottles and quote you.

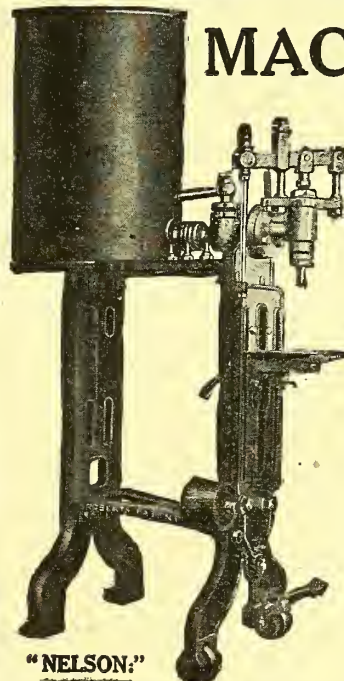


T. WEBSTER & Co.

Diamine House, Middle Lane, Hornsey, LONDON, N.8

Telephone:
Mounview 0952

ROBERTS' ORIGINAL PATENT BOTTLE-FILLING MACHINES



Don't waste money on imitations, buy Roberts' Machines which actually Created the Records for

**CLEANLINESS
SIMPLICITY**
and Rapidity in
Bottle Filling.

Write for new
Price Lists.

NOTE the Address:
**ROBERTS' PATENT
FILLING MACHINE CO.
33 ROUNDCROFT ST.
BOLTON.**

Our latest patent
"Alpha," price £12,
will fill 10 gross bottles
per hour.

Write for Particulars.
All Rights Reserved.

"NELSON:"

DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING

GOOD QUALITY

AND

GOOD SERVICE

We invite clients to inspect our factory and see for themselves the system under which we work.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

C. WOOLLONS

M.P.S.

Photographic Developing and Printing,

MANOR WORKS, ACTON LANE, HARLESDEN, N.W.10.

(Two minutes from Jubilee Clock.)

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

190 Clapham Road, London, S.W.9

Founder: G. S. V. WILLS, Ph.C. Principal: P. H. WOODNOTH, Ph.C., F.C.S.

REVISION COURSE FOR JULY EXAMINATION

Will commence in April

COMPLETE COURSES FOR PRELIMINARY
SCIENTIFIC AND QUALIFYING EXAMINATIONS
will commence on **OCTOBER 5th, 1927.**

Full particulars from THE SECRETARY.

MANY SUCCESSES IN THE EXAMINATIONS

Your Opportunity to

QUALIFY IN OPTICS

PRACTICAL WORK. Students taking the course may receive personal tuition in the practical work AT ANY TIME DURING THE COURSE.

Expert Tuition for the SIGHT-TESTING DIPLOMAS of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers (F.S.M.C.); the British Optical Association (F.B.O.A.); the National Association of Opticians (F.N.A.O.); or the College of Optics (F.C.O.).

Write for full particulars—

G. A. SCURR, M.P.S., F.S.M.C., F.B.O.A., F.N.A.O., B.Sc., F.I.O., F.C.O.
50 HIGH STREET, BARNET, LONDON, N.
S.A. Representative: E. E. G. WOOLLEY, F.S.M.C., M.P.S., c/o H. Neil & Co.
215 Bree St., Johannesburg.
N.Z. Representative: R. C. AITCHISON, Box 158 PALMERSTON, North.

THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

186 CLAPHAM RD., LONDON, S.W.9

Principal: H. LUCAS, Ph.C., F.C.S.

assisted by a fully qualified and competent staff.

EXAMINATION RESULTS

During the Session 1925-26, 94 students passed their Examinations from this College.

Major 3, Minor (qualified), 60. Part 1 only, 31.

Arrangements for 1927.

A 6 months course for Part 1 starts on April 20th.

A 9 months combined course for Parts 1 and 2 starts on or about October 7th.

A 6 months course for Part 2 Commenced on January 11th.

For all particulars apply The Principal.

LONDON COLLEGE of PHARMACY

(FOUNDED BY H. WOOTTON, B.Sc.)

C. W. GOSLING, Ph.C.

Principal—W. F. GULLIVER, Ph.C.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION PROVIDED FOR

MINOR EXAMINATION DAY, EVENING AND PART-TIME CLASSES

NEXT TERM BEGINS ON
APRIL 20th,

Apply—

THE SECRETARY, 361 Clapham Road, LONDON, S.W.9

British Optical Institute, Ltd.

(COLLEGE OF OPTICS.)

COMPLETE TRAINING FOR THE SIGHT-TESTING OPTICIAN.

Correspondence Courses, Clinical Classes, etc., under the personal direction of the Principal, assisted by Mr. Geo. COLEBROOK, F.B.O.A. (Hous.), F.S.M.C. (Master's prizeman). The Institute is open to Students every Wednesday and Thursday afternoon for Practical and Clinical Work. Daily Revision Classes and Practical Classes, Demonstrations, etc., are held during the month preceding each examination.

A specially valuable part of the training is the supervised handling, by the Student, of the cases dealt with at the bi-weekly Clinic.

Qualified Chemists are exempted from the Preliminary Examination of the B.O.A.

For full particulars apply to the Principal:

Dr. MAX COQUE, B.Sc., Fern Lodge, 20a Grove Rd., S.W.9

Telephone: Brixton 0677.

FINEST QUALITY ENLARGEMENTS

1/1 plt. 1/6] at the lowest prices. [10×8 2/3
SEND FOR COMPLETE LIST.

POSTCARD ENLARGEMENTS

PER RETURN OF POST.

2/- for 12. 1/3 for 6. 3d. for single.

OFF ONE NEGATIVE.

SPECIAL WINTER ADVERTISING SCHEMES
FOR REGULAR CUSTOMERS.

The Eagle Photographic Service

12 WOOD STREET - SWINDON, WILTS.

OVAL & SQUARE STOPPERED BATH SALT JARS



Illustrated are three jars which we can supply immediately from stock.

They can also be had in several other designs, made to hold about one, two and four pounds.



For this week we are offering a special line of cheap stoppered Perfume Bottles to hold about 1 and 1½ ozs. We can also supply from stock China Perfumes, Kalis, Limes, Vials, Provence Oil Bottles, Two-ended Feeders, &c.



Wholesale trade only supplied.

Write NOW for particulars and prices,

Phone:
Clerkenwell 8770
(3 lines)

JULES LANG & SON

CHARLTON WORKS, CHARLTON PLACE, ISLINGTON, N.1

Grams:
Assorted, Phone,
London.

Opposite
(Royal Agricultural Hall.)

CAPSOL DYE

NOTICE TO CHEMISTS

AN IMPROVED PRODUCT TO PLEASE
YOUR CUSTOMERS

CAPSOL DYES

are now manufactured and packed in an entirely new form. They cannot be affected by heat or damp; the hands do not come in contact with the dyestuffs; they do not stain the hands or utensils; they will dye ALL materials.

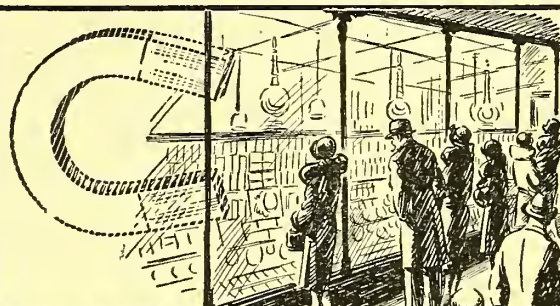
This wonderful improvement is offered without any increase in price. Test it yourself, free of cost.

Samples and Trade Terms sent on application to:—

Capsol Products Ltd., Blackpool

OR
ROBERT W. PHILLIPS, LTD.
CRAVEN HOUSE,
KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2

Sole Agents for England
(South of Lancashire and
Yorkshire) and Wales.



Scientific Lighting -the Magnet that draws the Passer-by

REMARKABLE results—showing that Holophane lighting gives to Shops and Shop Windows 42% greater attraction value—follow the installation of this scientific principle of light control. Full value is extracted from the current consumed: the minimum number of lighting points is used and the light is made to perform its task with mathematical exactness. No waste. No glare. Complete lighting schemes submitted without charge or obligation by the Holophane Engineers.

POST FREE
An interesting booklet on Scientific Shoplighting will be sent post free on application to the address below.

Holophane

for Scientific Illumination

HOLOPHANE, Ltd., 8, Elverton St., Vincent Square, LONDON, S.W.1.

Photographic Chemists' Advertising Matter

HANDBILLS
WRAPPERS
BOOKLETS
FOLDERS
WINDOW BILLS
FILM WALLETS
PHOTO ALBUMS
HYPO CARTONS
HYPO BAGS
FILM LABELS

~~~~~  
SEND US  
YOUR  
ENQUIRIES  
~~~~~

Thomas Waide & Sons

The Chemists' Printers,

Limited,

Kirkstall Road, LEEDS.

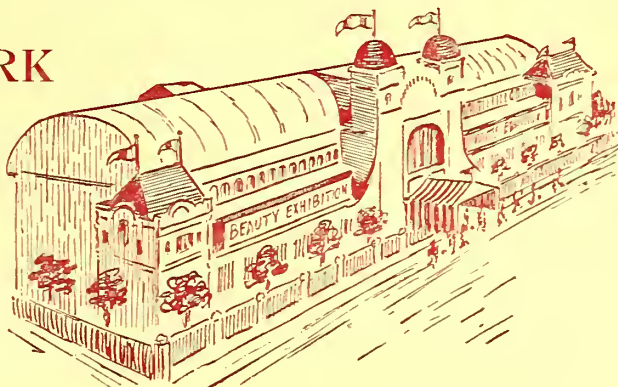
HOLLAND PARK

LONDON, W.11

from

JUNE 8TH TO 18TH

1927



Announcing the first—

DAILY SKETCH BEAUTY EXHIBITION AND PAGEANT

Sections

FACE TREATMENTS
TOILET REQUISITES
PERFUMERY
TOOTH PASTES,
POWDERS,
TOOTH BRUSHES, etc.
HAIR TREATMENTS:
Shampoos, Dressings,
Wavers, Nets, etc.
MANICURE
REQUISITES
ELECTRO-MEDICAL
APPLIANCES, etc., etc.

Backed by all the enterprise and resources of a great National Picture Paper—the first DAILY SKETCH BEAUTY EXHIBITION will undoubtedly afford an exceptional opportunity to firms whose products come within its scope, to demonstrate and display their lines.

Traders will appreciate manufacturers support and a stand at the exhibition will brighten up their sales, apart from the publicity value and actual sales at the show.

The organisation is in the hands of the most experienced exhibition organisers in the Country with a reputation covering over half a century. London's First Beauty Exhibition is certain to attract enormous attendances.

Some Attractive Features—

£2500 IN PRIZES IS OFFERED IN THE DAILY SKETCH BEAUTY CONTEST. FINALISTS IN THIS GREAT CONTEST WILL APPEAR IN THE PAGEANT. MANNEQUINS ADVERTISING EXHIBITORS PRODUCTS will also parade. FULL DETAILS APPEAR IN THE BROCHURE PROSPECTUS (post free).

Organisers

DALE REYNOLDS & CO., LTD.

Exhibition Offices : 35 SURREY STREET, STRAND, W.C.2

Phone : Central 1588, 1589.

*** Write for Prospectus—Post Free**

APPLICATIONS FOR SPACE ARE BEING DEALT WITH IN STRICT ROTATION.

Coty

*Parfums
de Luxe*

The indisputable perfection of Coty Créations and the beauty of their presentation are the most important features of our business, but there is also another element of importance. The Modern Woman no longer walks into a Shop and asks for a bottle of perfume in the "any kind will do" style. She appreciates beauty and quality, and she will have the perfume which suits her best. Consequently, Coty with his variety of twenty-two "Parfums-Créations" offers a unique opportunity to the up-to-date Chemist who wishes to get his share of the ever developing high-class Perfumery business.

Parfum L'Origan de Coty
in cut crystal bottle with gilt
top, contained in fancy box
with tassel

Retail Price, 21/-

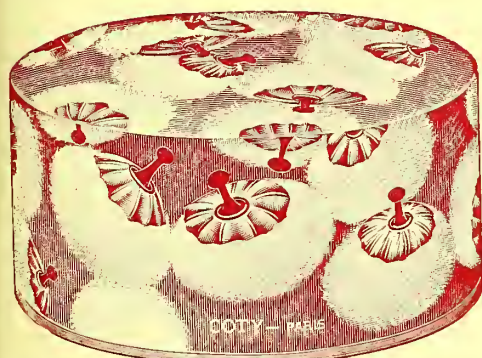
Parfum Chypre de Coty
in cut crystal cylinder bottle,
contained in fancy case

Retail Price, 21/-

Smaller sizes,
from 6/6.



Coty
Parfums
de Luxe



Series 060.

2/6

The number of shades in COTY Face Powder has now been increased to ten. The new shade is called NACRÉE, and, as its name implies, it produces a mother-of-pearl effect. It is an excellent shade to recommend for women who feel that neither the "Rachel" or "Naturelle" shades quite suit them. It has a warm and creamy foundation that "Naturelle" lacks, and yet, at the same time, the faintest suggestion of rose, which is not found in the "Rachel" shades.

COTY FACE POWDERS
 in Twenty-two "Parfum-Créations"
 and Ten True Shades.

COTY (England) LIMITED

TELEGRAMS :
Paricoty, Phone
 London.

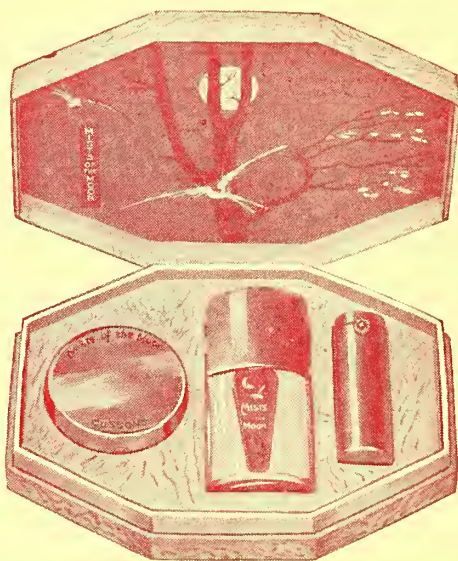
COTY HOUSE
 3 STRATFORD PLACE
 (Opposite Bond Street Station)
 W.1

TELEPHONE :
 Mayfair
 6351/2.



An Ideal Window Display

"MISTS of the MOON", PERFUME en suite



BEAUTY COFFRET, as illustration, containing Compact Face Powder, Purse Perfume and Lipstick. 5/- per case.



BEAUTY COFFRET (Miniature size), as illustration, containing Perfume, Vanishing Cream, and Poudre Compact (full size), complete with puff. 1 6 per case.

A recent CUSSENS' creation evolved to meet the long - felt requirement for an attractive high - class series, exquisitely packed, at prices low enough to ensure a popular demand.

PERFUME

POUDRE COMPACT

BATH CRYSTALS

COMPRESSED

BATH CRYSTALS

DAY or NIGHT CREAM

LIP STICK

TALCUM POWDER

TOILET SOAP (in 3 tab. boxes)

COFFRETS (in various combinations)



**CUSSENS SONS
& CO., LTD.**

**Kersal Vale Works
MANCHESTER**



London Office and Showrooms :

**NORWICH HOUSE
SOUTHAMPTON ST.
W.C.1.**

BRONNLEY'S

MAKERS OF THE WORLD-FAMED

BRONNLEY BATH AND TOILET SOAPS
ESS VIOGGO AND COURVOISER'S PERFUMES

VISITORS FROM
OVERSEAS ARE
CORDIALLY
INVITED TO VISIT
OUR SHOWROOMS
WHEN IT WILL BE
OUR PLEASURE TO
SHEW THEM OUR
RANGE OF FINE
QUALITY SOAPS,
PERFUMES, ETC.

PRIVATE BRANDS

WE SPECIALISE IN PACKING FINE
QUALITY SOAPS, PERFUMES AND
TOILET PREPARATIONS IN
DISTINCTIVE STYLES UNDER
CUSTOMERS' OWN NAME.
SUPERIOR QUALITY AND
FINISH GUARANTEED.

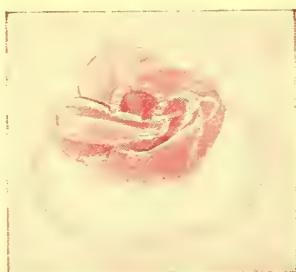


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PRICE LISTS
SENT ON REQUEST
We shall be glad to call at
your London buying offices
:: :: with samples. :: ::

Buyers of BATH SALTS will be interested
to know that we supply crystals which are
guaranteed to keep perfectly in hot climates.

They are particularly well perfumed and are
offered in a large variety of attractive
containers.

BRONNLEY'S
LONDON W3



"Roses for Remembrance."

Illustrated herewith is one of the many lines we are putting on the market in Tinted Silk-finish Velour. With and without novelty mounts. We are making a big feature of this type of Puff.

*Wholesale and Shipping
Enquiries only.*



PUFFS!

We specialise in the manufacture of every type of Powder Puff, Fancy Figure and Floral Puffs, Handkerchief Puffs, Wool and Velour Puffs.

WILLIAMSON BROS.

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Some Examples of our

BEST . . . TOILET SOAPS

QUALITY

THAT MEET ALL COMPETITION

6 oz. ROUND BATH No. 1	- -	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen boxes	66/- gross
6 oz. " " " 2	- -	1 " "	54/- "
4 oz. " " - - -	- -	1 " "	30/- "
$3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. TEA ROSE SQUARES	- -	3 " "	26/- "
$3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. OWN NAME WRAPPED	- -	- - -	45/- "

Carriage Paid on £2 orders. Free Cases. $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ discount 14 days.

ALL OUR SOAPS ARE PURE AND THE PERFUMES EXQUISITE

R. F. WHITE & CO., LTD. The Non-Combine House
VICTORIA STATION HOUSE, LONDON, S.W.1

L-M

L-M

FOR
PACKED
GOODS

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Lorimer-Marshall Ltd
12, Tower Hill, London, E.C.3.

Perfumes, Essences, Pot-Pourri.

Specialities :

"Santozone" Toilet Aids

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*Send for our fully illustrated
List giving many elegant and
Profitable Lines.*

L-M

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HOVENDEN'S SUPERIOR SOAPS & PERFUMERY



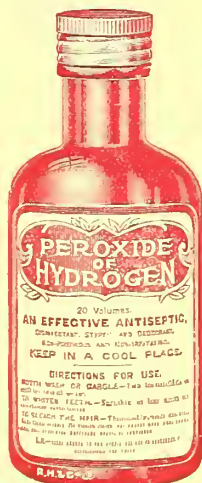
Bath Tablets

Assorted
Perfumes.

No. 4712A.
(About 5½ oz.)
Assorted.
4/9 doz.; 55/6 gross.
No. 4621A.
Small size boxed in
dozens.
3/9 doz.; 43/- gross.



Peroxide (29 Vols.)



5 oz. size, 8/- per doz.
3 doz. lots, 7/6 per doz.
Showcards free with order
for 3 dozen.

Pine Tar Wet Shampoo

(Medicated).

*The only Tar Shampoo that is
clear and of a syrupy consistence.*

A POPULAR LINE NOW IN
GREAT DEMAND.

Highly recommended for Irrita-
tion of the Scalp,
Dandruff, etc.



No. 4755.
Each in carton (as
illus.) 10/6 doz.
120/- gross.

In bulk 8/6 gallon

Tins Free.

Once this article
is introduced
repeats always
follow.

Your Name and
Address printed
free on 6 dozen.



Eau de Quinine



No. 4815. 16/- doz.
An attractive line that
always enjoys a steady
sale.

R. Hovenden & Sons, Ltd.

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Frozoclone

REGD.

**It's Quality
that counts**

and

"FROZOCLONE"

is the Standard

*Imitated but
not equalled*

Leaves no residue.
Can be used to the last
particle, and retains its
fragrance to the end.



In Two Sizes

3/6 & 1/10

RETAIL P.A.T.A.

32/- doz. 16/- doz.

**Handsome Show
Boxes for Display
free on application**

In Green Bottles, Registered.
ACTUAL SIZE OF
STANDARD PACKING.

ANALAX

The Fruity Laxative. 21/- doz.

RETAIL 23 P.A.T.A.

Special Terms for Export.

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Paraff. Liq. B.P. in solid emulsion.
Flavours: Raspberry, Lemon. Orange.

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The Elegant Nail Polish.

15/- doz.

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RISICCOL

Demuth's Castor Oil Powder.
Other Medicinal Oils in Powder form.

R. DEMUTH'S LABORATORIES

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The "PEANCO" NON-INFLAMMABLE WATER WAVING COMBS

OVER 2,000,000 PAIRS SOLD.

PRODUCES NATURAL WAVES WITHOUT INJURING THE HAIR
CANNOT FALL OUT.

See Patent No. 240377 stamped on every comb.

Refuse Imitations.

THE DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE "PEANCO" PATENT
HAIR WAVING COMBS ARE GIVEN WITH EACH PAIR.



Size 1 ($3\frac{1}{2}$ in.) } 8/9
Size 2 (4 in.) } per doz.
Size 3 ($4\frac{1}{2}$ in.) } pairs.
Size 4 (5 in.) }

A Special Feature of the
"PEANCO" Patent Hair
Waving Combs is that
they are made of a
non-inflammable material,
which renders them quite
safe to use.



HOW TO PLACE COMBS
IN HAIR.

Full Patent No. 240377.

**For BOBBED,
SHINGLED, or
LONG HAIR**

The success of the Patent
"Peanco" Waving Comb
has induced unscrupu-
lous persons to imitate.
The Patentees therefore
give warning that they
will strictly enforce their
Patent rights.

The "BRIDGEWATER" LONGWAVER

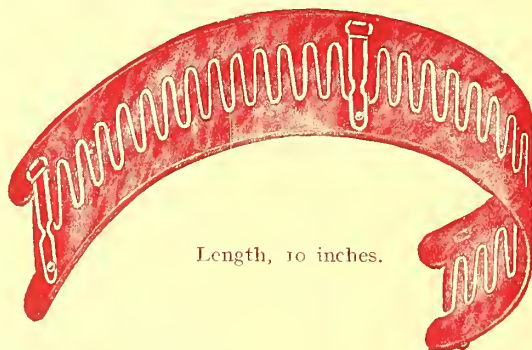
(Pat. No. 240377.)

For Producing Long Waves across the Front or Back of Head. Non-inflammable.

Price : 12/9 doz. pairs.

Boxed dozens.

Directions for use with each pair.



Length, 10 inches.



HOW TO PLACE COMBS IN HAIR
Note the 3 Clips.

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FRANCIS NEWBURY & SONS, Ltd., 27 Charterhouse Square.

AND ALL WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Manufacturers and Suppliers to the Wholesale only:

PARKER & CO. (London), LTD., 4/5 Bridgewater Square, London, E.C.1

Vinolia
PREMIER SOAP
The most refreshing soap in the world

Free! Free from dust and dirtiness. Free from the effects of city air. Enjoy daily the breezy freshness of Vinolia—its lively fragrance and brisk cleansing. Let Vinolia give your skin the freedom it deserves.

Box of 3 1/6
Bath size 10d
British made—
British owned

6d

Vinolia
PREMIER SOAP
The most refreshing soap in the world

Gone away! Gone to all sleep and dull dependency from the skin. Fresh roses in your cheeks—fresh fragrance—fresh fragrance is as sweet and refreshing as a breeze from the fields. Vinolia is the soap for your complexion.

Box of 3 1/6
Bath size 10d
British made—
British owned

6d

Vinolia
PREMIER SOAP
The most refreshing soap in the world

A clear field! Vinolia clears away all the impurities that do harm to your skin. When a shower of freedom and alertness you get from a wash with Vinolia! You feel braced to meet any thing—brim full of life!

Box of 3 1/6
Bath size 10d
British made—
British owned

6d

VT 23A-29

Action—liveliness—interest!

These are the keynotes of the new press advertising for "The most refreshing toilet soap in the world"—to help you sell more toilet soap for toilet purposes.

And Vinolia advertising is achieving action by getting results. You can share in these results—these increased sales and profits—by making displays. A fine 3-panel screen is supplied with orders for two gross, toilet size.

Vinolia
PREMIER SOAP
The most refreshing soap in the world

Write for special terms—Vinolia Co. Ltd., Bebington, Cheshire

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Beauty Series



LEICHNER'S POWDERS AND COSMETICS
—World Famous for Quality—
are now supplied in Beautiful Containers.

MODERATE RETAIL PRICE. GENEROUS TRADE PROFIT.

Write for particulars to

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Marylebone,

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Tel. Add.: "FETTPUDER, BAKER, LONDON."

The Cheapest House in the Trade
FOR ALL PACKED
DRUGGISTS' & TOILET
SUNDRIES

FLOWER OILS

THE LATEST CREATION.



ROSES.

No.	797.	2½ ounce, as illustrated	-	Dozen	6/0
„	807.	3 „ „	-		6/6
„	798.	4 „ „	-		7/6
„	808.	5 „ „	-		8/6
„	809.	6 „ „	-		9/6
„	810.	8 „ „	-		11/0



VIOLETS.

These three lines are most attractively packed. Fitted with Sprinklers and Viscose Capped. The Labels surpass anything ever offered to the Trade by any other house.



JASMIN.

THE PERFUME
 IS EXQUISITE
 AND WILL
 BRING YOU
 REPEAT
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Telegrams :
 "TASTELESS, SEDIST, LONDON."

Telephone :
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PARIS

Toilet Preparations. Of distinctive excellence.

In containers that attract and charm.

CLEOPATRA

COLD CREAM.

A skin food and massage medium.

Per 10/6 dozen.

COMPLEXION CREAM.

A cleanser and astringent.

Per 10/6 dozen.

VANISHING CREAM.

For protection against rough winds, etc.

Per 10/6 dozen.

POUDRE de RIZ.

A perfect adherent.

Per 10/- dozen.

LIP STICKS.

Rouge, Orange, Cerise.

Per 10/- dozen.

EYEBROW PENCILS.

Smart sliding cases.

Per 10/- dozen.

FLEUR DU CIEL

POUDRE de RIZ.

A light floral bouquet.

Per 10/6 dozen.

TALCUM POWDER.

Nickel topped dredgers.

Per 8/- dozen.

POUDRE de RIZ COMPACTE.

Complete with Mirror and Puff.

Per 18/- dozen.

Samples on Application.

Artistic Show Material.

ARTHUR H. COX & CO. LTD
Manufacturing Chemists
BRIGHTON ENGLAND

"BG"

SPRAYS

"It's the Mount that Counts"

PARTICULARS SENT ON
APPLICATION, OR COME
AND SEE THE GOODS
AT OUR SHOWROOMS

BRIDGEN
& GRIFFIN

25 BARTLETT'S BDGS., HOLBORN CIRCUS, E.C.4

Buy from the Actual Manufacturers.



"Fursac"



*The Patented Powder
Puff that sells steadily
wherever shown.*

Demonstration Showcard with *every* order. If you lack this necessary sales aid write your Wholesaler, or send us a post card.
To Show is to Sell.

NERISSA



*The word you see on
every Super Puff.*

Wool, Velour or Down, Plain or Fancy, we make and guarantee them under this Brand. Supplies from usual Wholesalers.
Write us for particulars.

SOLPORT BROTHERS LTD.

(Manufacturers since 1857),

184-190 Goswell Road, LONDON, E.C.1



When a Mother cannot suckle her child ———

it is of the utmost importance she should use only the best means of artificial feeding.

Every pharmacist will recognise this, and will wish to supply the mother who comes to him for a feeder with the best that is made. To be sure of doing this he should specify Wood Brothers' make when ordering from his wholesale house.

Wood Bros. Glass Co., Ltd., have given special attention to the production of double-ended feeders of supreme excellence.

Highly qualified chemists keep a constant watch on the purity of the materials used. The beautiful lustrous white flint glass of which the feeders are made contains neither arsenic nor lead (usually present in ordinary white flint), and is so durable that it can be continuously boiled in water for twenty-four hours without showing signs of deterioration. The workmanship is of the best. Every feeder is carefully examined before it leaves the factory, and all showing any defect are destroyed.

Wood Bros. have made glass containers of many kinds for nearly a century: they have never produced a finer article in its way than this double-ended feeder. It is something which the pharmacist can sell with confidence and the mother use with satisfaction.

SOLD BY ALL THE LEADING WHOLESALE HOUSES

WOOD BROTHERS GLASS CO. Ltd.

(ESTABLISHED 1828)

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ENGLAND

TRUFOOD IS SOLD ONLY BY CHEMISTS

*This statement is boldly made in
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So Infant Feeding comes back once more into its proper sphere. The more you recommend and sell Humanised Trufood, the more credit do you bring to the Profession, and the more profit to yourself.

This is a bold step we have taken, and can only react to our mutual benefit in competition with those infant foods indiscriminately "sold everywhere."

Humanised Trufood is the one scientific alternative to breast-feeding, and we shall be happy to supply you with proof that this is so.

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TRUFOOD

Nearest to Mother's Milk

Trufood Limited, The Creameries,
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LOSALL'S SALT

SELLS FREELY AND READILY.

PAYS 50% ON OUTLAY.

An infallible remedy for

**Gout
Rheumatism
Eczema & Skin
Affections**

P.A.T.A. doz.
net
4 oz. tins 1/-, 8/-
8 oz. ,, 1/9, 14/-
Bottles 2/6, 20/-

Attractive advertising
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SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Manufactured by

**LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER, Ltd.
HULL.**

NURSE HARVEY'S MIXTURE

A safe, simple and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessities from him. Moreover, the continuous demand for it produces a quick turnover.

For Direct Terms apply to—

OSCAR SCRUTON & CO., YORK

**The Sincerest Form of Flattery
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BOTTLE CAPS

*as supplied by us for over 20 years, but—
the GENUINE cannot be beaten.*

**SELF-FIXING, HERMETIC,
TRANSPARENT, OPAQUE, COLOURED, WHITE.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY**

from the Original Patentees and Manufacturers :
VISCOSE DEVT. CO., LTD., BROMLEY, KENT.



SASSO

OLIVE OIL

for purity & bouquet

MESSRS. P. SASSO & FIGLI are this season packing their renowned Olive Oil in bottles of imperial measure as well as in tins.

Last season 27,000 tons of SASSO OLIVE OIL were sold, which speaks for itself. It is also the most extensively advertised Olive Oil on the market and it allows the trader an excellent profit.

Write for New Season's samples and prices.

Producers:

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Why CATALINE Pays to Stock

BECAUSE it enjoys the largest sale of any Cattle Medicine Preparation and is on the P.A.T.A.

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BECAUSE we do not employ travellers calling on Farmers, attending sales, &c.

One size, retailed at face value, viz: 3/9 per bott.

Cash with order terms.

1 doz., 36/- 3 doz. at 35/6. 6 doz. at 35/- 12 doz. at 34/6 per doz.
CARR. PAID. CASES FREE.

Stocked by most Wholesale Houses.

THE CATALINE CO. BRISTOL & DUBLIN.

WEED KILLERS

Specially packed for the
Chemists' Trade
1 to 50. 1 to 100 strengths
in all sizes 1 pint to 40 gallons.

Powder quality
in tins for 12½, 25, 50 and 100 gal. solution.

Also A NEW POWDER,
Non-poisonous Safety WEED KILLER.
LAWN SAND. WORM KILLERS.

WRITE TO—

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"ACME" WEED KILLER IN POWDER.

Instantly soluble in cold water.
Packed in small decorated tins.

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR EXPORT.

Also LIQUID WEED KILLER ARSENITE OF SODA
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ACME CHEMICAL CO., LTD. TONBRIDGE, KENT.

CHEMISTS! Stock this **SUCCESSFUL**
RAT, MOUSE & BEETLE
POISON, and **SATISFY YOUR CUSTOMERS.**

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OLIVE OIL BOTTLES

Provence and Pedestal Shapes.
"TURNED" quality, i.e. Seamless.

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Round—Heavy.
LOW PRICES. PROMPT DELIVERY.

Write or phone (Central 2430, 5 lines and 4 private lines).

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(Estab. 1888.)

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(Strictly Wholesale. Original crates only.)

Sherleys



LACTOL &c.
(P.A.T.A.)

These preparations command a ready sale and are by far the largest advertised of any on the market. They are protected at prices that leave a good margin of profit for the retailer, and the terms on which they are supplied preclude any possibility of loss. We have an excellent range of literature and show cards, and do all in our power to assist chemists by referring mail customers to them.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

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A register has been prepared of sites available on the Company's system. This register also contains information as to cost and availability of gas and electric power, water, etc., particulars of local rates and conditions, possibility of putting in private sidings, etc., etc. This register is at the service of any trader or manufacturer seeking a factory site. Information can be obtained from The Chief Goods Manager, Euston Station, London (Telephone: Museum 2900, Extension 111).

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LONDON MIDLAND
AND SCOTTISH
RAILWAY

EUSTON

H. G. BURGESS, *General Manager*

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Percy R. E. Josephs

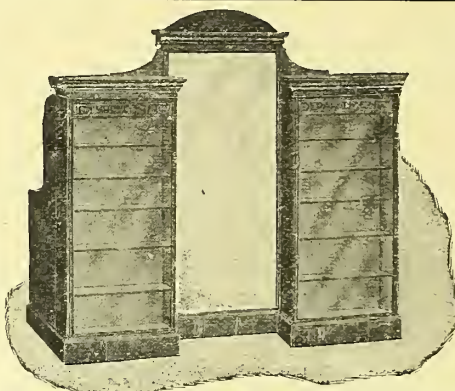
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New and Secondhand Shop-
fittings and Show Cases of
all kinds in stock.



Mahogany, Plate
Glass Mirror
Centre, Counter,
Wings and
Shelves at back.

5 ft.	£20	0	0
6 ft.	21	10	0
7 ft.	23	10	0
8 ft.	26	0	0

PURE ORANGE WINE

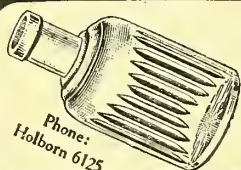
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VINUM AURANTII B.P.)

Prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.

(Wholesale only.)

Samples from Head Office, Thomas Street, DUBLIN, or London Office, 74 Great Tower Street, LONDON, E.C.3.



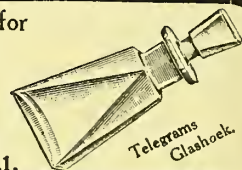
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GLASS BOTTLES of every description for
all purposes.

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GUMS, ARABIC and TRAGACANTH as Imported or
Finely Powdered. :: SHELLACS ALL GRADES.

LADDERS, STEPS, TRESTLES, TRUCKS HEATHMAN,

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SHADEINE

For COLOURING GREY HAIR

This popular article is largely advertised
and stocked by all Wholesale Houses.
Trial size 8d. per doz. 6/-
1/4 size, per doz. 12/-
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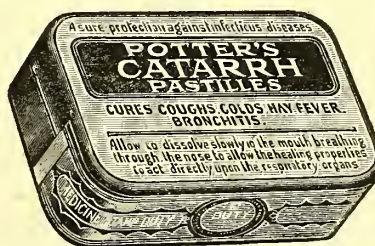
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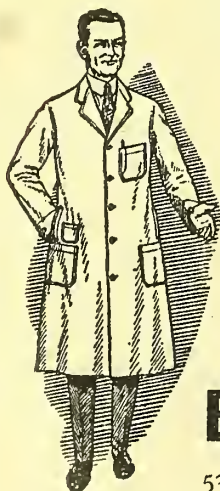
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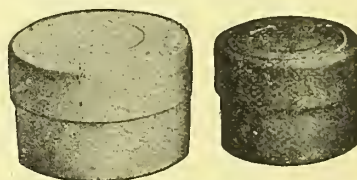
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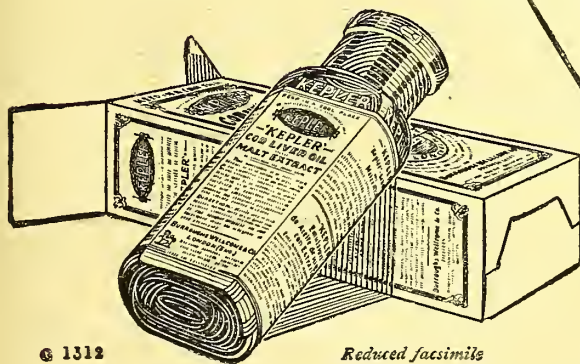
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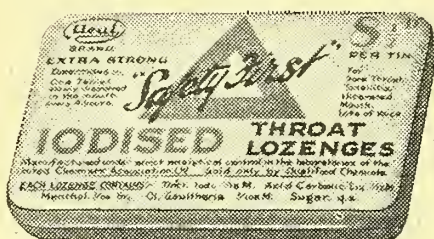


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Coming Events

Tuesday, March 15

Ealing Pharmacists' Association, Eden's Restaurant, High Street, at 8.30 p.m. Meeting.
South-West London Chemists' Association, Stevens' Bijou Hall, Clapham, S.W.4. Dr. H. E. Archer on "Modern Methods of Diagnosis."

Wednesday, March 16

Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association, Ridgway's Café, at 7 p.m. Whist drive. Tickets (3s. each) from Mr. F. Smith (secretary).

Thursday, March 17

Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians, First Avenue Hotel, High Holborn, London W.C., at 6.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance. Tickets from the secretary, 428 Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, W.C.
National Association of Women Pharmacists, Russell Hotel, Russell Square, London, W.C., at 8 p.m. Mrs. Belloc Lowndes on "Poisons in Fiction."
North-East London Pharmaceutical Association, St. John's Institute, Urswick Road, Hackney, at 5 p.m. Special business meeting.
South-East London Chemists' Association, Frascati's Restaurant, 32 Oxford Street, W., at 6.30 for 7 p.m. Annual dinner and dance. Tickets (12s. 6d. each) from Mr. W. J. Turner, 16 Inchmery Road, Catford, S.E.6.

GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS.—The meeting arranged for March 15 has been cancelled.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Contracts

The following tenders have been accepted by the bodies named:—

Crown Agents for the Colonies.—Southall Brothers & Barclay, Ltd., absorbent lint; Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., tablets for Kenya.

India Office.—Southall Brothers & Barclay, Ltd., absorbent lint (42,200 lb.).

Isle of Wight Guardians.—Boots, Ltd.; Timothy White Co., Ltd.; B. Pratt & Co.; The "Sanitas" Co., Ltd.; drugs and sundries.

Two Old Businesses

The "South Wales News" of March 1 states that the pharmacy of D. Morgan & Co., at the corner of Duke Street and High Street, Cardiff, now being rebuilt, has been a chemist's shop for more than a century. The first owner was John Morgan Thomas, and after his proprietorship the business passed successively to his son Morgan Thomas, W. Cross, Procter & Powell, John Munday, and the present firm. An old well known to exist on the premises is to be examined, during operations, by archaeologists.

The businesses carried on by Braddock & Bagshaw, Ltd., Yorkshire Street and Manchester Street, Oldham, and that of Mr. W. Braddock, Market Place, celebrate their 107th anniversary on March 11. Established by William Braddock, who died in 1869, the businesses have remained in the hands of his relatives ever since. The late Mr. Braddock served his apprenticeship with Mr. Nunn, Nottingham, whose shop in Bridlesmith Gate had been occupied as a chemist's for upwards of 200 years. Before Mr. Braddock's arrival there was no chemist's shop in Oldham, but there were two drug and medicine vendors. He was a man of enterprise, and did much building, notably of Oldham's first public market and "large room." A fellow-apprentice of Mr. Braddock's was Mr. George Nelson, who afterwards became famous as a gelatin manufacturer.

Birmingham

A photograph of the late Mr. A. W. Gerrard, Ph.C., has been presented by the directors of Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., to the pharmacy department of the Municipal Technical School.

While attending a meeting at the Council House, on March 3, Alderman F. C. Clayton, Ph.C., was suddenly taken ill; but, after receiving attention from the medical officer, he was able to proceed home. Alderman Clayton is now reported to have completely recovered.

According to the recently issued annual report of the Birmingham city analyst (Mr. J. F. Liversidge, F.I.C., Ph.C.), 5,493 samples were submitted for analysis during 1926. Of these, 4,820 were taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, twenty-one under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, twenty-six from soot gauges, and 626 from various Corporation departments.

Among those present at the Mess dinner of the 48th (South Midland) Division of the Royal Army Medical Corps (T.A.), held at the Midland Hotel on March 4, was Captain E. C. Bennison, R.A.M.C., T., President of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association. The chair was taken by Colonel F. G. Proudfoot, T.D., M.D., assistant director of medical services to the Division. In replying to the toast of his health, Major-General Sir Anthony Bowlby, K.C.B., honorary colonel, referred to the wonderful efficiency of the R.A.M.C. during the war.

Liverpool

The 'flu is declining, and so is the recent "rush" business. Last week there were 46 deaths in the city as a result of the influenza epidemic. Mr. J. L. Hirst, President of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, is slowly recovering from a severe attack.

A party of members of the Liverpool Pharmacy Club are visiting the Playhouse on March 16 to see the play

"Milestones." Any member wishing to join the party should apply to Miss Hunter and Miss Burgess, 71 Mill Lane, Wallasey, not later than March 14.

Manchester

On March 6 four persons were taken to hospital suffering from arsenical poisoning, and two were detained. It is stated that arsenic had apparently been mixed with flour used for making gravy.

At Manchester City Police Court, on March 3, Basil A. Constantinides was committed for trial on a charge of attempting to murder by putting mercuric chloride in cocoa (*C. & D.*, February 26, p. 242).

Among exhibitors at the exhibition held recently by the Northern Counties Grocers and Allied Trades at the City Hall were: W. & T. Avery, Ltd. (scales and balances); F. C. Calvert & Co. (carbolic soap, tooth-powder, dental paste, etc.); Cephos, Ltd.; Daisy, Ltd.; William Edge & Sons, Ltd. ("Drummer" dyes, "Movol," "Jiffy" tube dyes); Glaxo Laboratories; Gre-Solvent Co.; Thomas Hedley & Co., Ltd.; ("Fairy" olive-oil soaps, "Dyso" ammonia powder, "Musk" powders); Horlick's Malted Milk Co., Ltd.; Ivoryne, Ltd.; Jewsbury & Brown, Ltd. ("Citoda," "Stretton" table water, non-alcoholic wines); Kelvinator, Ltd.; Marmite Food Extract Co., Ltd.; D. McDougall & Co., Ltd. ("Rainbow" dyes); National Cash Register Co., Ltd.; Pritchards, Ltd. ("Pritchards" powders and packed drugs); David Thom & Co., Ltd. (Castile soap, camphor soft soap and glycerin).

Miscellaneous

POISON-LICENCE APPLICATION.—William Brooks, Ltd., nurserymen, Weston-super-Mare, have applied to the local authority for a licence to sell horticultural poisons.

WINDOW-DRESSING AWARD.—In a window-dressing competition held at Bingley, recently, the third prize in the "things to eat" section was won by Mr. H. N. Haigh, chemist and druggist.

FIRE.—An outbreak of fire occurred recently on the premises of Whysall & Son, chemists, Grantham, owing to some spirit catching fire. The flames were soon extinguished, and the damage was slight.

CARBON BISULPHIDE REGULATIONS.—Notice is given in "The London Gazette" of March 8 that Regulations for the conveyance of carbon bisulphide by road were made on February 28. Copies may be obtained from the Stationery Office.

FOOTBALL.—In an Association football match on March 5 the Eno Recreation Club defeated Woolwich Polytechnic Old Boys by eight goals to two. This victory places the team at the head of the South-East London Amateur League (Second Division).

POISONING.—An inquest held in Hackney (London), on March 7, on the body of Edward Charnock, a gardener, resulted in a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind." A local medical man stated that Charnock had taken potassium cyanide from an unlabelled bottle containing 1,000 fatal doses.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.—The current report (No. 294) of the medical officer of health for the City of London states that among the formal samples taken during the period dealt with was one of white precipitate ointment, which was found deficient in ammoniated mercury to the extent of 14 per cent. The vendor was cautioned.

IN THE COURTS.—At Wigan Police Court, recently, Florence Kelly was ordered to pay costs for selling a bottle of liquid ammonia not distinctly labelled with the name and address of the seller. The chief constable said that an inspector purchased from the defendant's shop a bottle which contained 9.1 per cent. of free ammonia.—At Norwich Police Court, on March 7, a ship's fireman was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for breaking the shop window of Mr. Frank Smith, chemist and druggist, Dereham Road.

A BILL "to define vinegar and liquids made in imitation of vinegar, and to regulate the sale thereof; and for purposes relating thereto," was presented by Sir Wilfrid Sugden in the House of Commons on March 8.

Scottish News

Brevities

Boots, Ltd., will shortly open a branch in Easter Road, Edinburgh.

The seventh annual dinner of Fairy Dyes, Ltd., Glasgow, was held at the Grosvenor Restaurant, recently, under the chairmanship of Mr. Fred Shoesmith.

Mr. J. McLagan Shepherd, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of the late Mr. A. M. Forsyth, chemist and druggist, Brook Street, Broughty Ferry.

At Dundee, on March 5, Robert Mathieson, one of the laboratory staff of Raimes, Clark & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Leith, Edinburgh, won the all-round Scottish Gymnastic Championship for the third year in succession.

Dundee

Miss E. M. Jenkins, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of the late Mr. W. Walker, chemist and druggist, 343 Strathmartine Road.

Influenza has had a stimulating effect on business, and at the same time has caused in some cases a decided reduction in the number of the staff.

Irish News

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

The latest dates for receiving applications for the April examinations are as follows:—Preliminary, Thursday, March 24, 1927. Registered Druggist, Tuesday, March 29, 1927. Pharmaceutical Chemist Licence, Wednesday, March 30, 1927. Pharmaceutical Assistant, Monday, April 4, 1927.

Brevities

The Cork Chemical Drug Co., Ltd., Cork, has obtained the contract for the supply of medicines to the Cork Sanatorium.

Mr. J. W. Hogan, Ph.C., Longford, managing director of the Longford Drug Co., Ltd., has been appointed a Peace Commissioner.

Mr. John Hall, L.P.S.N.I., occupied the chair at the annual dinner of the Larne Chamber of Trade and Commerce, of which he is Vice-President.

A verdict of accidental asphyxia was returned by a coroner's jury in Lurgan at an inquest on David Thompson (15 months), Factory Lane, Queen Street, who was choked by a peppermint lozenge.

Mr. J. F. Grimes, J.P., R.D.; Pomeroy, has been appointed chairman of the Ulster Branch of the National Federation of Sub-Postmasters. Mr. Grimes is a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland. Mr. D. S. Corbett, R.D., Stranmillis Road, Belfast, was appointed to the Committee.

Belfast

Mr. J. Carroll Culbert, M.P.S.N.I., F.C.S., who has on two occasions visited the battlefields and cemeteries of the Great War, gave a lecture on "The Land That Once was Ours" in the Newtownards Road Methodist Hall, Belfast, on March 2.

It has been suggested to the Ministry of Commerce that with regard to proceedings recently instituted by the Belfast Corporation against retailers under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, the manufacturer of the commodity if domiciled in Northern Ireland should be notified of the proceedings beforehand so that he might join in the defence if desired. The Medical Superintendent Officer of Health reported that he could not recommend this procedure to be adopted.

At a meeting of Belfast Corporation on March 1, the passing of the following contracts for surgical requisites by the Education Committee was confirmed:—Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, £10 4s. 6d.; John Clarke & Co., Belfast, £84 12s. 3d.; Down Bros., London, £1 12s. 3d.; Mayer & Phelps, £16 19s. 6d.; F. C. Shorter, Ltd., London, £32 15s. 6d.; Silverdale Manufacturing Co., £13 17s. 6d.; Sumner & Co., Liverpool, £4 10s. 3d., and Surgical Manufacturing Co., London, £28 0s. 11d.

French News

From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.

THE FRENCH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE will hold its annual meeting at Constantine (Algeria) from April 10 to 24. The Section of Pharmaceutical Science will have as its President Professor Morel, of Lyons.

AT THE FEBRUARY MEETING OF THE PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY the recent death of principal-pharmacist Bailland was alluded to by the President, M. Gaillard, who is himself an army pharmacist. M. Casimir Funk, of Warsaw, was present, and read a paper on his recent studies on the isolation of certain principles obtained from internal secretions. Professor Perrot presented a sample of Western Australian sandalwood, of which he gave some details.

THE FRENCH SCHEME OF PRICE PROTECTION provides that all new articles listed shall allow the retailer a profit of 30 per cent., but in the case of old and long established remedies 25 per cent. has always been accepted. The increasing scale of taxation has led the retailers to claim an all-round 30 per cent. The General Association points out that this is not excessive, the General Director of Taxes, in a recent circular regarding perfumery, having accepted the principle that when no retail price is fixed by the manufacturer this shall be calculated by adding 50 per cent. to the amount of the wholesaler's invoice, which would leave the retailer a profit of 33 per cent.

STATE GRANTS FOR LIBRARIES.—Although most of the libraries attached to French Universities have had their State grants considerably increased since the war, the fall in the purchasing power of the franc has proved a heavy handicap, especially in the acquisition of foreign publications. The "Matin," in publishing some comparative figures, remarks: "The total grant for 1926 is 1,012,125 francs, against 411,676 francs in 1914. And if we except the Faculty of Pharmacy of Paris, exceptionally favoured, the pre-war subsidy of 402,076 francs is now but 966,375 francs." The figures for the library of the Faculty of Pharmacy are, in fact, 9,600 francs in 1914 and 45,750 francs in 1926, i.e., the actual purchasing power of the grant has been kept at the same level.

SINCE THE SUNDAY-CLOSING DECREE CAME INTO FORCE complaints have been made of the difficulty of obtaining urgent supplies in some of the suburbs of Paris. A case occurred recently at Suresnes where oxygen could not be promptly procured. The representatives of the Pharmacists' Association and of the Assistants' Association were accordingly convoked by the central police authority; and, after consultation, it was arranged that the existing roll for Sunday opening should be revised, and in certain cases extended. The representatives of the Pharmacists' Association also proposed (subject to the approval of the Medical Association) to deposit, in the pharmacies remaining open each Sunday, a "first-aid" medicine chest containing articles which are not stocked in every pharmacy.

ILLEGAL PRACTICE.—In a case tried at Nîmes the manager of a pharmacy had handed to an inspector of pharmacies some potassium iodide for official analysis as to purity. The local pharmacists, aware that the manager in question had been illegally in charge of the pharmacy for a month or so, sued him for illegal practice of pharmacy. The defence was that the only offence proved was the supply of the iodide, and that as this was not actually sold he was not guilty. The Court, however, held that though financial prejudice (by actual sale) had not taken place, the "moral prejudice" of illegal exercise (by the supply of goods) had been established, and condemned the manager to pay 25 francs damages to the prosecuting parties, and to bear the costs of the prosecution.

M. JEAN MOREL, Senator of the Loire department and ex-pharmacist, died on February 8 in Paris, aged seventy-two. His career is principally interesting as an example of the ordinary life of those who form the "Pharmaceutical Group" in the French Parliament. His early years were entirely devoted to his profession. He left his village home to study at the Paris School

of Pharmacy, and as soon as he was duly qualified he returned to his native province and opened shop at Charlieu. He took part in local public affairs, became mayor of the town, and in 1898 he presented himself as parliamentary candidate at Roanne (Loire) and was elected. He was again returned to the Chamber of Deputies at the elections of 1902 and 1906, and at the latter date joined the Parliamentary Pharmaceutical Group. He was Minister of the Colonies under M. Briand's administration in 1911, elected Senator of the Loire in 1912, and was once more Minister in 1913; he was re-elected at the Senatorial elections of 1924.

M. DANIEL BERTHELOT, Professor of Physical Science at the Paris Faculty of Pharmacy, died suddenly on March 8. The second son of the illustrious chemist, Marcellin Berthelot, M. Daniel Berthelot was born in 1865. In 1888 he was a preparator at the Faculty of Sciences, in 1890 he took his pharmaceutical diploma, and four years later became Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Pharmacy. He was awarded the Jecker prize of the Academy of Sciences in 1896, and the Hugues prize in 1906 for his researches on the general properties of fluids, which were his special study until 1910. Subsequently he devoted himself almost exclusively to the physico-chemical action of light, measured the chemical activity of ultra-violet rays, reproduced the phenomena of chlorophyll assimilation, etc. To high natural intelligence and a wide range of knowledge he added a talent for clear explanation which made him an exceptionally capable teacher. His services to applied science were duly appreciated, and he sustained with credit and even brilliancy the difficult rôle of the son of a famous scientist.

M. L. G. TORAUDE, who has just been elected a resident member of the Paris Society of Pharmacy, is a well-known figure in the pharmaceutical world here. He began his career by being apprenticed to M. Sonnerat at Caventou's old pharmacy in the Rue Gaillon, and subsequently kept open shop in the north-west suburbs of Paris (Asnières and Bois Colombes), leaving retail business later in life for his present position in a wholesale house in the Quartier Latin. He is Vice-President of the Society of History of Pharmacy, and his literary talent was recognised a few years ago by the award of the Henri Parville Prize for his researches into history in general, and particularly for his work on Bernard Courtois, the discoverer of iodine, in which he established the claim of this pharmacist to have identified the new substance. His published works are too numerous to name here, but I may just cite his edition of the works of Demachy (accompanied by a biography of this famous pharmacist and author), his "History of the Cadets" (Cadet de Gassicourt, Cadet de Vaux, etc.), which is my own especial favourite, and his "Conte d'un Filleur de Verre."

M. PERROT, Professor of Materia Medica at the Paris Faculty of Pharmacy, delivered a lecture on February 24 in the great amphitheatre of the Sorbonne on "Plants in the Healing Art." In little over half an hour he treated in racy and popular style the evolution of the galenic art from prehistoric times to the present day, commented on the proficiency in toxicology often displayed by primitive races. He announced that, thanks to the energetic action of the Committee for the home production of raw materials for perfumery, etc., France's exports of drugs and aromatic plants now exceeded her imports. Then a four-reel film was thrown on the screen illustrating (1) the collection of medicinal plants by rural school children, (2) the perfume industry of the Riviera, (3) the cultivation of medicinal plants around Paris, in Auvergne, etc., and (4) the gathering of wild plants, with illustrations of the effect of certain galenicals—the heart under the action of digitalis, and the pupil of the eye dilated by an injection of belladonna and retracted by pilocarpine. This new film, made by the Committee for propaganda work, was accompanied by brief supplementary explanations, and appeared to arouse general interest. The digging of gentian root on the mountainside, the Alpine lavender fields, the interior of a drying shed for medicinal plants, and many other interesting features figured on the screen erected in front of Puvion de Chavannes' famous fresco in the great hall.

Colonial and Foreign News

SPECIALITIES IN HUNGARY.—The fee payable on submitting an application for a licence to place a pharmaceutical speciality on the market in Hungary has been raised to 25 pengő for each preparation.

SPECIALITIES IN ITALY.—The Italian Royal Decree of August 7, 1925, dealing with the manufacture and sale of pharmaceutical specialities (*C. & D.*, 1925, II, p. 655), has now been converted into a law. The regulations giving effect to the provisions of this new measure are at present under consideration by the Ministry.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN RUMANIA.—The Association of Pharmacists in Transylvania and Banat has established a central buying organisation in Cluj, through which all members will in future draw their supplies. The board of the Association is in negotiation with Rumanian as well as foreign manufacturers of pharmaceutical products and surgical dressings with a view to concluding contracts.

GERMAN DRUGGISTS' HERB WEEK.—The German Druggists' Association is organising a propaganda week for the use of medicinal herbs which may be sold outside pharmacies. The members of the Association are being called upon to decorate one of their windows with medicinal herbs, and to take all possible steps to interest the public in their use. At the same time they are enjoined to refrain from any attacks on the pharmaceutical profession.

PERUVIAN TAX ON SPECIALITIES.—In order to raise the money to build and maintain a clinic in the medical faculty of the University of Lima, a law was recently passed imposing a consumption tax of 6 per cent. *ad valorem* on all pharmaceutical specialities imported into Peru. This tax will be levied by means of revenue stamps, which will have to be affixed to the containers; all foreign proprietary preparations actually in stock in Peru at the promulgation of this law become liable to the new duty.

HUNGARIAN SURTAXES ON ALCOHOLIC PREPARATIONS.—A recent Hungarian decree fixes new rates for the surtax levied on preparations made from alcohol, or prepared with alcohol, imported into Hungary. At the request of the importer, the charge may be levied on the actual content of alcohol, at the rate of 1.92 pengő per litre of alcohol. Otherwise the following surtaxes become chargeable, on 100 litres, in pengő: alcoholic aromatic essences, alcoholic perfumes and cosmetics, 172.80; alcoholic medicaments containing less than 15 per cent. by volume of alcohol, 28.80; ether and preparations containing ether, 302.40 per 100 kilos net weight.

TRANSHIPMENT OF NARCOTICS AT INDIAN PORTS.—Notification No. 10, of February 12, 1927, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues) prohibits the transshipment at any port in British India of raw opium, prepared opium, coca leaves, medicinal opium, crude cocaine and ecgonine, morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaine and their respective salts, all preparations official and non-official (including the so-called anti-opium remedies) containing more than 0.2 per cent. of morphine, or more than 0.1 per cent. of cocaine, all preparations containing diacetylmorphine, galenical preparations (extract and tincture) of Indian hemp, and Indian hemp. However, the Customs collector may permit the transshipment of any such goods with the exception of "prepared opium" if they are covered by an export authorisation or diversion certificate granted by or under the authority of the Government of the country from which they have been shipped.

PHARMACY THESES.—Among the theses presented during the scholastic year 1925-6 at the Paris Faculty of Pharmacy were: Mlle. Barel's study of the percolation of extracts and tinctures; Mlle. Berman's researches on the anatomic structure of the fruit of the Boraginaceæ; Mlle. Dubois's study of dental cements; and Mlle. Seguin's researches on phagocytosis *in vitro* (virulence and phagocytability). M. Choquette presented a thesis on *Dirca Palustris*; M. Jolivet on the indigenous *Genistæ*; M. Rousseau on some species of the *Malva* and *Lavatera* families; M. Métin on the alkaloidal content of *Aconitum Napellus*. M. Salle presented a study of some forms of

benzhydrylamines; M. Morel of methylacetyl glycerins; M. Awad of the determination of acetone; M. Genevois of the estimation of xanthic bases in urine; M. Beguin a biochemical research of glucosides and sugars; M. Guillerot on Botelle's reagent in the sero-diagnosis of cancer. M. Surun submitted a contribution to the study of official vegetable carbon; M. Suta studied two methods of estimating phosphoric acid; M. Kavakibi the determination of nitrates from a biochemical standpoint; and M. Zeki the toxicity of sodium nitrate.

CONGRESS OF MILITARY MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.—The fourth International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy will meet in Warsaw from April 30 to May 20. Over forty countries are participating and more than 3,000 members are expected to attend the meetings. At the end of May the President of the Polish Republic will open an international exhibition of hygiene, designed to demonstrate the technical as well as scientific advances realised in the field of health protection. This exhibition will consist of the following sections: (1) army field medical services; (2) science in the hospitals; (3) health organisations; (4) chemical and pharmaceutical; (5) surgical and dental instruments; (6) hospitals; (7) veterinary section. The pharmaceutical section will be presided over by Professor Koskowski, and will include exhibits of medicaments, pharmaceutical preparations, disinfectants, surgical dressings, dyes and preparations for physiological and bacteriological work, natural and artificial mineral waters, medicinal wines, medicated soaps, pharmaceutical utensils and apparatus, and fittings for pharmacies. The address of the exhibition committee is: Gmach U. S. Wojsk, 5 Nowowiejska, Warsaw.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS.—The "silver jubilee" of this company was recently celebrated at Calcutta. The works were incorporated as a public limited company in 1901 with a registered capital of rs. 50,000; but, as a matter of fact, the works were established much earlier. It was Sir P. C. Ray who first conceived the idea of manufacturing drugs and chemicals from indigenous materials, and started these works as a young man in 1892. The company had the good fortune to earn dividend from the start, and capital began to flow in gradually. As years passed the sales grew in volume and the works needed continual extension. From the initial rs. 50,000 the capital was raised to one lakh, then to three lakhs, five lakhs, ten lakhs, and ultimately to nineteen lakhs. The sales have risen from rs. 25,000 in the first year to rs. 25,00,000 in the twenty-fifth year. The works now occupy forty-five acres of land at Panihatti on the Barrackpore Trunk Road at Calcutta. There are fifty-one buildings used for different purposes. The metalled roads within the works have a total length of two miles, and there are one and a half miles of tramway. About 1,200 men are employed by the company, of whom 400 are resident in the works.

VETERINARY MEDICINES FOR BULGARIA.—New regulations have come into force prohibiting the importation into Bulgaria of veterinary medicines unless approved by the Supreme Veterinary Council. An import licence is granted only after the preparation has been submitted to an examination by a commission appointed by the Supreme Veterinary Council, the cost of which has to be borne by the manufacturer or importer. In making an application for an import licence, the applicant is required to submit at the same time a supply of the preparation, and to provide full information regarding its action, chemical composition and uses; further, the applicant must furnish at his own expense the animals required for carrying out the necessary experiments. Pharmacists and druggists only are permitted to import licensed veterinary medicines; consignments addressed to other persons, or containing unlicensed medicines, will not be admitted by the customs. Consignments of veterinary medicines complying with these regulations will be handed by the customs authorities to the veterinary department in the Ministry of Agriculture, or to the frontier veterinary surgeon, by whom they will be delivered to the importing pharmacist or druggist on presentation of the invoice. Licensed veterinary medicines may be supplied to the public only on a veterinary surgeon's prescription.

South African Pharmacy Bill

THE now familiar Medical, Pharmacy and Dental Bill, which has engaged the attention of the Union House of Assembly on various occasions during the past ten years, came before the Assembly once again on February 7, when the Minister of Public Health (Dr. Malan) moved its second reading. Dr. Malan, speaking in Afrikaans, said that the Bill had been most carefully considered, and it was of so urgent a nature that its passage into law should be no longer delayed. The need for such a consolidating measure had long since been felt, and the Medical and Pharmacy Boards had, even before Union (1910), had a draft consolidating measure prepared. The measure had been before no fewer than three Select Committees, which had taken evidence at considerable length from all persons concerned. The Bill had become urgent, and was urgent first of all from an administrative point of view. Medical services in general throughout the Union should be uniform.

To-day the position was that every Province had its own Medical and Pharmacy Acts, with the result that there was at present sixteen Medical Acts requiring to be administered by his Department, thus leading to considerable confusion and expense.

CONTROL OF SALE OF POISONS

Another point was that while in some Provinces a duly qualified chemist was allowed to practise, he was not so allowed in another Province. A further essential point was that trade in poisons should be brought under proper legal control. It had been said that there was no country in the world where it was so easy for a person to become possessed of poisons as in South Africa, with the result that the tracing of crimes due to poisons was extremely difficult. Furthermore, the time had come to give effect to one of the agreements arrived at under the Versailles Treaty regarding the sale of opium. To a certain extent the agreement was being carried out by the Union authorities by means of regulations, but it was essential that a matter of that kind should be dealt with by legislation.

Mr. P. Duncan (Dr. Malan's immediate predecessor in office) welcomed the Bill as an old friend. The measure was urgently required, he said, not only in the interests of the public, but for the proper protection of the medical and dental professions, and for the regulation of the sale of poisons and habit-forming drugs, in regard to which we were under certain obligations to the League of Nations in the way of bringing ourselves into line with the rest of the civilised world.

PHARMACY SCHOOLS WANTED

During the debate that ensued, Mr. J. Christie (Langlaagte, Johannesburg) observed that the training of chemists and druggists had been allowed to drift, but the Bill would lay down the right of the Union Pharmacy Board to institute schools of pharmacy. At the last Pharmacy Board examination in the Transvaal, forty-three candidates sat, but only sixteen passed, which indicated the need for having suitable means of training, so far as the professional side of the business was concerned.

After further discussion, the debate was adjourned. It was resumed on February 9, and after a reply by the Minister of the Interior, the Bill was read a second time.

TYSON & BRADLEY, LTD.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on March 4, Mr. Justice Eve appointed a receiver and manager, with liberty to act at once.

SPECIALITIES IN PERU.—After February 27 dietetic and hygienic toilet preparations sold in Peru will be subject to the same regulations as those in force for pharmaceutical preparations. After that date foods and toilet preparations will be required to bear labels, in Spanish, disclosing their exact chemical composition, with the amounts given in the metric system, also the date of the authorisation issued by the Dirección de Salubridad Pública of Peru. All such preparations must also be analysed by the Comisión Inspectora de Farmacia de Peru before being admitted. A fee of 15 Peruvian soles will be charged for the analysis of foreign products.

Licence Applications

AMONG the applications for wine off-licences at the recent Brewster Sessions, those of the following chemists have been granted, subject, in most cases, to the sales being restricted to medicated wines: J. R. Barrett, Leamington; S. J. Hurst, Boston; W. Massey, Guildford; J. W. Thompson, Shaw, Oldham; C. W. Thornton, Ossett; Timothy White Co., Ltd., Canterbury; J. F. Wharton, Chesterfield.—A similar application by Mr. H. F. Pearson, chemist and druggist, Blackheath, Birmingham, has been refused.

At Blackburn adjourned licensing sessions, on March 9, Councillor C. A. Critchley, Ph.C., renewed his application for a licence to supply rectified spirit for medicinal and scientific purposes (*C. & D.*, February 12, p. 185). The application was again refused.

At Honiton adjourned licensing sessions, on March 2, Mr. L. E. A. Haynes, chemist, High Street, applied for a licence to sell beer and cider. The application was opposed by the licensed victuallers and certain brewers. For Mr. Haynes it was stated that he had a lock-up shop in which he sold, under an Excise licence, spirits and wine in bottle on one side. On the other side he had his chemist's department, and if the application were granted he intended to give up that part of the business and devote the whole of his attention to that of a wine and spirit merchant. The application was granted.

At Tunbridge Wells, on March 7, Mr. J. E. Watson, chemist and druggist, applied for a wine off-licence. For the applicant, Mr. H. Glyn-Jones said he had experienced a considerable demand for medicated wines, and he now came to ask for permission to satisfy that demand. With regard to the opposition of the trade, it really meant that the persons concerned were making a profit and did not want to share it with anybody else. There was also on the part of other persons a general opposition to the sale of all medicated wines by anybody, and that very fact nullified its value with regard to the case in question. Concerning the police opposition it should be remembered that to prevent chemists from selling medicated wines did not prevent persons going to a wine merchant. There was no evidence that the applicant was not to be trusted, and it was obvious that it would not pay him for a moment to have his shop used by people who were getting the wines for improper purposes. The intention was to sell medicated wines only. The application was opposed by the local licensed victuallers, the off-licence holders, and the British Women's Total Abstinence League. The chairman said that as no sufficient grounds had been made out for granting the licence, it would be refused.

Before the Liverpool Licensing Committee, on March 8, applications for the renewal of wine off-licences were made by Miss F. Tomlinson, chemist and druggist, in respect of 59 Breck Road and 86 Everton Road, and by Mr. E. Prebble, chemist and druggist, 187 Kensington. Objection on matters of principle were made on behalf of the police, who wished the applicants to agree to the following conditions: (1) Licences should be for the sale of medicated wines only; (2) wines should be supplied by the chemist only on the recommendation or by the prescription of a medical practitioner; (3) the prescription should be produced to the Licensing Committee when required. For the applicants it was stated they were willing to sell only medicated wines, but they objected to the condition that they should sell them only by a doctor's prescription, as that would mean they would do no business. Miss Tomlinson said she would agree to the condition as to a prescription if all shops—wine shops and grocers—were equally restricted. Why, she asked, should chemists be singled out? The clerk, after the magistrates had consulted in private, asked if the applicants would agree to an alteration of a clause of the original condition to the effect that they would undertake to supply medicated wines only by a medical prescription bearing date not more than three months prior to the sale. This the applicants were unwilling to do, and the renewal of the three licences was refused.

Legal Reports

The Wrong Tincture of Iodine.—At Manchester City Police Court, on March 2, Mr. William G. Dennis, chemist and druggist, Shakespeare Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, was summoned for having sold weak tincture of iodine which, on analysis, was found by Mr. H. Heap, M.Sc., F.I.C., the city analyst, to contain 0.098 gram of iodine in a millilitre instead of 0.025 gram. Mr. Heap, in cross-examination, said that a strong dose of iodine taken internally might have dangerous effects, and it might cause harm in eye applications. The defence was that there were two tinctures in similar bottles, and these must have got mixed up on the defendant's shelf. A fine of 10s., with costs, was imposed.

A Deficient Weight.—At Bournemouth Police Court, on March 3, Mr. Christopher Shearman, chemist, Boscombe, was summoned for having in his possession an unjust weight. It was stated for the prosecution that, on visiting the shop, an inspector of weights and measures found that a drachm weight was 0.43 gr. short, the deficiency thus exceeding the Board of Trade's allowance. Mr. Salt, defending, said it was sheer misfortune on the defendant's part. He had made arrangements for periodical examination in future by a firm of scale-makers. The inspector added that on previous occasions he had found everything correct. The chairman said that although the deficiency might seem very small, the magistrates looked on the offence as serious, particularly in the case of a chemist, and they were very lenient in imposing a fine of 20s.

Warranty Prosecution.—At Camelford Police Court, on March 4, Edward J. Nation & Co., Ltd., Bristol, were summoned under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts for giving a false warranty in regard to saffron. Superintendent Basher, who prosecuted, explained that at a previous sitting a charge against a Camelford firm for selling saffron not of the quality demanded was dismissed, the defence raised being that the firm relied on the warranty given by Messrs. Nation, from whom they purchased it. Mr. G. Peter, defending, said that his clients purchased the saffron in good faith and at full market value from one of the best-known selling agents in Bristol. The saffron sent to Camelford was a portion of the first tin opened, and the police purchased the only part of it which was sold. The unsold tins were at once returned to the selling agent, who had refunded the cost. The Bench imposed a fine of £5, one of the magistrates adding that people who did not get a warranty were not justified in giving one.

Pharmacy Acts Cases.—In Alloa Sheriff Court, on February 9, Mr. George Harvey, assistant to Mr. Alexander Simpson, chemist and druggist, Mill Street, was fined £2, with 21s. costs, in respect of sales of lysol and oxalic acid. A charge against Mr. Simpson of keeping open shop contrary to Sections 1 and 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as amended by Section 3 (1) of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1903, was dismissed, the sheriff remarking: "A man may be conducting business without necessarily being always present in the shop." A case for appeal was stated. In Kilmarnock Sheriff Court, on February 23, a charge against Janet McCallum, assistant in a Hurlford doctors' shop, of having sold lysol stated to contain from 45 to 50 per cent. of carbolic acid or the equivalent, was dismissed with an admonition, as also were similar charges against Marion McLatchie, described as an unqualified assistant and a maid in the house of a medical man at Newmilns, and against Catherine Mair, assistant in the shop of a Darvel practitioner.

Transactions in Francs.—In the High Court, London, on March 8, Webb & Co., exchange brokers, sued Mr. E. W. Bridge, drug importer, to recover the sum of £3,175 14s., the balance of an account alleged to be due in respect of the purchase of French and Belgian francs by the plaintiffs on his behalf. The defence was a denial of authority and an allegation that if the plaintiffs had waited instructions before closing the account the loss would have been £1,137 less. The defendant further pleaded the Gaming Act. Mr. Leslie Whitaker appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. M. Given for the defendant. The plaintiffs said that in

August last the defendant defaulted and expressed regret that he had no suggestion to make. Mr. Justice Branson, in giving judgment for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with costs, said that he preferred the evidence of the plaintiffs' witnesses. Whatever might have been the intention of the defendant, the plaintiffs never intended to enter into gaming transactions. Moreover, they were always in a position to deliver the francs by reason of counter-contracts with third parties.

Trade-marks Dispute.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on March 3, Mr. Justice Clauson concluded the hearing of the case in which Lacteosote, Ltd., 15 Great St. Andrew Street, W.C.2, brought an action against Mr. A. Alberman, 5 Bennett Street, W.1, seeking an injunction to restrain the alleged infringement by the defendant of the plaintiffs' registered trade-marks, Nos. 457,141 and 296,462, by offering a pharmaceutical preparation, not being plaintiffs' merchandise, in bottles, cartons or other containers having affixed or stamped a label bearing the name Sirop Famel and letters P.F. in monogram, in conjunction with a representation of a group of coins or medallions. The plaintiffs also asked for an injunction to restrain the defendant and his agents from offering for sale under the name of Sirop Famel any pharmaceutical preparations not being plaintiffs' merchandise (*C. & D.*, March 5, p. 279). Concluding his case for the defence, Sir Duncan Kerly said that the first or French mark was a manufacturer's mark, and so, in the events that had happened, was deceptive as well as the second, and the defendant had not infringed the second, in so far as it could be distinguished from the first, and was entitled to have the second mark taken off the Register. For the plaintiffs, Mr. Moritz stated that manufacture in England had been contemplated, and in correspondence M. Famel admitted the plaintiffs' right to manufacture here. It was not contended that people could not bring Sirop Famel to this country in buckets and casks, but they must not bring it under the label. The only thing assignable in England was the business which existed in England in a medicine manufactured in France. In Sir Duncan Kerly's book on patent law, he said that the goodwill must be an English goodwill. (Laughter.) Mr. Justice Clauson observed that he should have thought there could be only one goodwill—the goodwill in the business—not a manufacturing goodwill and a selling goodwill. But he would look into the matter and would deliver his judgment in due course.

Bankruptcy Reports

Re Vincent Hadfield Jones (trading as Hughes & Co.), Fulham Road, London, S.W., chemist.—The following are among the creditors (*C. & D.*, February 12, p. 190):—Brooks & Warburton (American Drug Supply Co.), Ltd., £99; Butler & Crispe, £25; Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., £27; J. B. Hay & Co., £28; T. Illingworth & Co., Ltd., £30; Johnson & Johnson (Great Britain), Ltd., £36; W. Too-good, Ltd., £22; Vinolia Co., Ltd., £16; Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., £18; Yardley & Co., Ltd., £15.

Re Alice Maud Sales, 10 High Street, Brimington.—The first meeting of creditors was held on March 4 at Nottingham. The gross liabilities were returned at £1,486 16s. 3d., of which £856 13s. was expected to rank, and there was a deficiency of £851 14s. 3d. The debtor attributed her failure to lack of business experience, no capital, and the taking over of an insolvent business. It appeared that her husband, who died in 1917, had carried on business as a chemist since 1911. He left no will, and there was no surplus for her from his estate; with the assistance of relatives she took over the business and had since carried it on on her own account, later employing a qualified assistant. A trading account for the last year of trading showed estimated gross profits of £334, with a net profit of £103. The attendance at the meeting was not large enough to form a quorum.

NORTH LONDON SUPPER.—In sympathy with, and owing to the sudden bereavement of the secretary, Mr. H. Skinner (Vice-President of the Society), the Committee of the North Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society have cancelled the supper and dance at the Russell Hotel on March 17.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

Boulton (Chemists), Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £300. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale and retail photographic and general chemists, etc. The directors are: Mrs. A. E. Boulton and J. S. Longdin. R.O.: 35 Garden City, Hale Lane, Edgware.

Edwin Yates & Son, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To acquire the business of drug stores now carried on by E. Yates at 55 Littleton Road, Pendleton, Salford, Lancs. The directors are: E. Yates and J. Yates, 55 Littleton Road, Pendleton, Salford.

Povson, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £5. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of chocolate, cocoa, confectionery and soap, manufacturers, refiners and preparers of and dealers in oils, and oleaginous and saponaceous substances, chemists, druggists, etc. The directors are: G. M. Poverud and A. Sonsthagen. R.O.: Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

F. S. Polimeni, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £25,000. Objects: To adopt an agreement with Francesco Saverio Polimeni and Giovanni Polimeni, to carry on, develop and turn to account the business of merchants, brokers, agents and importers formerly carried on by them as "F. S. Polimeni" at 4 Cullum Street, E.C.3, and to carry on the business of carriers, general and forwarding agents, preservers and packers of provisions of all kinds, chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colourmen, etc. The directors are: F. S. Polimeni and G. Polimeni. R.O.: 4 Cullum Street, London, E.C.3.

Parkes Chemists, Ltd., announce the payment, on March 20, of the final dividend on preference shares for the half-year ended February 28, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, less income-tax.

Taylor's (Cash Chemists) Trust, Ltd., controlling Taylor's Drug Co., Ltd., and "Amami" preparations, advertise in this issue (p. 10) an issue at par of 400,000 $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. cumulative preferred ordinary shares of £1 each and 400,000 deferred ordinary shares of 1s. each. The company has been formed to acquire the whole of the issued ordinary share capital of Taylor's Drug Co., one of the largest British-owned and controlled manufacturing and retail cash chemists' businesses in Great Britain, and the whole of the deferred shares of Prichard & Constance (Manufacturing), proprietors of "Amami" preparations.

International Sponge Importers, Ltd.—The net profit for the year ended December 31, 1926, after providing for all outgoings, amounts to £3,508 7s. 7d., plus £2,040 12s. 3d. brought forward and £1,951 transferred from reserve, making together £7,500, appropriated in payment of the preference dividend for the year. Net profit for the past year amounts to £3,508. Various causes apart from the disastrous strikes during the year have contributed to this result. The rebuilding scheme of the company's property has not yet been completed, but it is expected that the site will be covered in the latter part of the present year. The annual meeting was held at Winchester House, London, E.C.1, on March 4, when the report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

Direct Drugs, Ltd.—A meeting of creditors was held on March 9 at 2 Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. The statement of affairs showed liabilities £774 12s., all of which was due to the trade. The net assets were £399 12s. 9d. Mr. A. Burrows, C.A., the liquidator, reported that the company was formed in June last with a nominal capital of £2,000. Since the commencement the turnover had only been about £1,600, on which it was estimated that a gross profit of about 20 per cent. had been earned. The position was largely due to lack of capital. A resolution was passed confirming the voluntary liquidation of the company, with Mr. Burrows as liquidator, and a committee was appointed. The following are among the creditors:—Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., £18; Essences & Synthetics, Ltd., £36; Gale & Co., Ltd., £93; May & Baker, Ltd., £54; Charles Zimmermann & Co. (Chemicals), Ltd., £22.

Westminster Wisdom

Notes on Parliamentary Matters.

THE BUDGET

is to be presented to the House of Commons on April 11.

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

Major Crawford asked the President of the Board of Trade why his Department is persistently referring applicants under Section 10 (5) of the Finance Act, 1926, for orders exempting key industry products from liability to duty under Part I of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, on the grounds that they are not made in any part of His Majesty's Dominions in quantities which are substantial, having regard to the consumption of the articles for the time being in the United Kingdom, to certain chemical manufacturers in this country who are not in a position to offer the products in question of their own manufacture; and is he aware that lactic acid B.P. is an example of the action complained of?

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister: Before an article can be exempted from duty under Section 10 (5) of the Finance Act, 1926, the Board must be satisfied not only that the article is not being made in His Majesty's Dominions, but also that there is no reasonable probability that it will be so made within a reasonable period. As regards the particular product mentioned in the question, applicants were given the name of a manufacturer who proposes to produce it in the near future, and is setting up the necessary plant for the purpose.

Major Crawford also asked if the President treats manufacturers who purchase imported chemicals of technical or commercial quality and purify them as being manufacturers of the purified or B.P. quality, the manufacture of which is protected under Part I of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921; and, if not, will he direct his Department to grant exemption orders against all applications where such a position arises?

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister: No application has been made to me, under Section 10 (5) of the Finance Act, 1926, which involves consideration of the particular point to which the hon. Member refers. If, and when, such an application is made, it will be dealt with on its merits.

DISINFECTANT TESTS

Lieut.-Colonel Fremantle asked the Minister of Agriculture, on March 7, whether, seeing that the test for disinfectants which has now been adopted is considered unsuitable and unreliable by the Admiralty, the War Office, the Air Ministry and other large purchasers of disinfectants, he will consider the adoption of a more reliable test?

Mr. Guinness: I am not aware that the test for disinfectants which the Ministry has adopted for use under the Diseases of Animals Acts is in any sense unreliable. It was adopted after full consideration and scientific advice as being a test conducted under conditions which resemble as closely as possible the actual conditions under which the disinfectants prescribed by the Ministry are used in practice.

Lieut.-Colonel Fremantle also asked the Minister of Agriculture if he is aware that brands of disinfectants, which have been approved by the Ministry, are being freely sold to agriculturists in inferior strengths and not labelled in accordance with the Diseases of Animals Disinfection Order, 1926, so that the public are unaware of the proper strength at which to use such agents, and the intention of the Statute is plainly defeated; and if he will give the number of samples of disinfectants tested for his Department which have been taken from supplies purchased in the open market, and the numbers of manufacturers against whom proceedings have been taken for non-compliance with the Order?

Mr. Guinness: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. Agriculturists and others required to use approved disinfectants under any Order issued in pursuance of the Diseases of Animals Acts should be careful to see that the preparation they are obtaining for that purpose is labelled clearly as prescribed in the Disinfection Order of 1926. The enforcement of the Orders requiring the use of disinfectants rests with the local authorities. I have no information as to the number of samples of disinfectants taken by those bodies.

Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist & Druggist,' 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4."

Report on the February Analytical Exercise

THE powder distributed to students on February 8 contained three parts by weight of ferrous ammonium sulphate, one part of zinc sulphate, and one part of magnesium sulphate. The calculated composition of such a mixture is:—

Fe"	...	...	...	...	8.6
Zn	...	...	...	...	4.5
Mg	...	...	...	...	2.0
NH ₄	...	...	...	...	5.5
SO ₄	...	...	...	...	43.9
H ₂ O	...	...	...	...	35.5

100.0

There was also present, as impurity, a distinct trace of manganese.

Samples of the powder were distributed to eighty-one students and fifty-two reports were received for examination. Iron and the sulphuric acid radical were detected by all our correspondents, but in four cases it was not stated that the iron was present almost entirely as a ferrous salt. The failures in the detection of the other metallic radicals were:—Zinc, 21; magnesium, 11; ammonium, 2. The abundant evolution of water when the powder was gently heated in a dry tube was unreported by eighteen students. The trace of manganese was detected in twelve cases only. Metallic radicals reported, but not present, included chromium, aluminium, calcium and potassium, while quinine and the radicals of nitric, hydrochloric, sulphurous, phosphoric, and hypophosphorous acids were also reported, in error.

In respect of its ready solubility in water and the absence from it of metallic radicals of the silver, copper and arsenic groups, as well as of all acidic radicals except that of sulphuric acid, this was distinctly a simple exercise. In its preliminary examination, useful information was obtainable from a few simple tests. When cautiously heated in a dry tube, the evolution of water and ammonia might be noted almost at once, and that of sulphur dioxide could be recognised afterwards. In most cases one, at least, of these substances was reported, and frequently two, but the recognition of all three was recorded only occasionally. The fact that sulphur dioxide was evolved in this test was partly responsible for an impression, somewhat widely held, that the powder contained a sulphite, and this impression was apparently confirmed in the cases of a few students who reported that sulphur dioxide was also evolved when the powder was boiled with dilute sulphuric acid. This latter evolution could not, however, be recognised when the usual 1 in 10 dilute acid was used, and other sulphite reactions were not obtained when reagents free from certain impurities were employed in the respective tests. In testing for sulphite in the known presence of sulphate it was usual to separate the whole of the latter as barium sulphate by adding excess of barium chloride to a solution of the powder, acidified with dilute hydrochloric acid, and filtering, and then to add an oxidising agent to convert any possible sulphite into sulphate and so give rise to a further precipitate of barium sulphate. Bromine water or hydrogen peroxide was the oxidising agent used by students, but in no instance was the reagent previously tested in order to make sure that it did not itself give a precipitate with barium chloride; and hence it is not improbable that the precipitates reported as due to sulphite originally present were actually caused by traces of sulphuric acid in the bromine water, or of sulphuric or phosphoric acid in the hydrogen peroxide.

The ferrous salt which the powder contained, acted as a reducing agent and gave rise to reactions—namely with ammonium molybdate and with silver nitrate—that were referred in some case to the supposed presence of sulphite or hypophosphite.

The large number of failures in detecting the zinc is a remarkable feature in this analysis. The proportion of

zinc present was not large, but seeing that more than half of our correspondents obtained a precipitate of zinc sulphide at the proper stage and recognised it as such, it is difficult to understand how so many others failed to obtain any precipitate there and were led to report its absence. The magnesium, which was much less in quantity than the zinc, was only missed in about half as many cases.

The manganese, as impurity, was no more than a distinct trace, and was not likely to be detected unless specially sought for by one of the more delicate tests. When boiled with dilute nitric acid and lead peroxide the powder yielded a solution which showed a decided purple colour after the excess of lead peroxide had settled to the bottom.

The traces of chloride not infrequently reported were derived from impure sodium carbonate. The salts from which the mixture was prepared were all free from chloride.

PRIZES

The first prize for the best analysis has been awarded to:—

JAMES SIMPSON, 190 Briercliffe Road, Burnley, Lancs.

The second prize has been awarded to:—

DONALD HENRY COWLEY, 14 Thorncliffe Grove, Whitworth Park, Manchester.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding fifteen shillings may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about seven shillings and sixpence may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book or books they select.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES

J. Simpson (1st Prize)	98	Beetle	...	...	...	77
D. H. Cowley (2nd Prize)	97	East Coast	...	...	...	77
G. F. J.	96	Gymbal	...	...	...	77
Tat	96	J. A. L.	...	...	...	77
Bench 10	95	Mandrake	...	...	...	77
Hexamine	94	5 W.A.	...	...	...	77
Mispickels	94	Leyburn	...	...	...	76
Nil sine labore	93	Propane	...	...	...	76
M. N. 1066	92	Sedohr	...	...	...	76
E. W. Simpson	91	Lennensian	...	...	...	75
Atom	91	C. L. O.	...	...	...	74
Cathartic	91	Coccus (?)	...	...	...	74
Erimus	90	Inter	...	...	...	74
Agaricus	88	Proton	...	...	...	74
Chlorophyll	88	Scotia	...	...	...	71
Conifer	88	Hilum	...	...	...	70
Ebor	87	A. T.	...	...	...	69
Semper paratus	87	S. M. A. S.	...	...	...	68
Lacey	87	Lanceolate	...	...	...	67
Alkaloid	84	A. L. Spink	...	...	...	65
Dons	84	Cum magna spe	...	...	...	65
J. T. Marshall	83	Al BO ₃	...	...	...	63
Mort	83	Brem	...	...	...	61
Momentum	80	C. T. H.	...	...	...	59
Abbé	78	Tracheids	...	...	...	56
Alpha	78	Dinger	...	...	...	54

TO CORRESPONDENTS

G. F. J.—Sulphur dioxide was not evolved when the powder was heated with dilute sulphuric acid—sulphite being absent and the ferrous salt present not being a sufficiently powerful reducing agent to reduce the sulphuric acid.

TAT and J. A. L.—See the remarks in last report regarding the test for nitrate by means of zinc, potassium iodide, starch, and dilute acid.

BENCH 10.—Colour reactions should have been observed in the borax bead testing.

HEXAMINE.—The evidence from which you concluded that manganese was absent was insufficient, since manganese would not be produced without the aid of an alkali and an oxidising agent.

NIL SINE LABORE, CHLOROPHYLL, and OTHERS.—Test the bromine water for traces of sulphuric acid—an impurity which is often present and is liable to cause error when sulphite is being tested for.

ALKALOID.—You report “no precipitate” on adding acetic acid and lead acetate to the aqueous solution of the powder; but a white precipitate of lead sulphate was certain to be produced under the circumstances. Perhaps you meant to report “no yellow precipitate,” since your conclusion was that chromate was absent. Addition of bromine water alone to the aqueous solution could not yield any precipitate, or otherwise indicate the presence of a sulphite.

DONS.—Examine the manganese dioxide for chloride by heating it, in a blank test, with concentrated sulphuric acid only. Most commercial samples contain chloride.

J. T. MARSHALL.—The odour which you noted on heating the powder with dilute hydrochloric acid was that of the added acid, volatilised to some extent by the heating. Learn to distinguish this odour from that of sulphur dioxide. You appear to have tested for ammonia in the solution to which you had previously added ammonium chloride, sulphide, etc.

ALPHA.—It is probable that the hydrogen peroxide which you added with a view to oxidising sulphite to sulphate contained a trace of sulphuric or phosphoric acid, and that this gave a precipitate with barium chloride. Test the reagent for these acids in any future case.

5.W.A.—The precipitate which you took to be aluminium hydroxide may have been silicic acid derived from the sodium hydroxide solution, which you added to the hydrochloric acid solution of the iron-group precipitate. Solution of sodium hydroxide slowly attacks the glass of the reagent bottle and becomes contaminated with dissolved silicate.

PROPANE.—Concentrated hydrochloric acid should not be employed to test the solubility of a precipitate supposed to consist of barium sulphate. The dilute acid is the proper reagent. See also the reply to “Alpha.”

LENNESIAN.—Hydrogen sulphide was not present in the volatile matters expelled when the powder was heated in a dry tube, since there was no sufficiently powerful reducing agent present to reduce sulphur dioxide.

C. L. O.—You concluded that a hypophosphite was present upon evidence which only indicated the presence of a reducing agent of some kind. Confirmatory tests should have been applied. Look up the correct formula for sodium phosphate.

Coccus (?)—See the reply to “C. L. O.” above. In any future reports, please give *nom de plume* in block capitals or in otherwise easily legible form.

INTER.—Your report would have been materially improved by the inclusion of an account of the more important preliminary tests. These tests you appear not to have applied at all. The most serious shortcoming in your analysis was the failure to obtain evidence of the presence of zinc.

SCOTIA.—A positive result with the charcoal block test is not a proof of the presence of a sulphate as distinguished from sulphite, sulphide, etc.

A. T.—It is difficult to understand how you obtained a reaction which led you to report the presence of chromium, since the powder did not contain any constituent that could yield a yellow precipitate with lead acetate.

A. L. SPINK.—Your report indicates some confusion regarding ferrous and ferric salts, and the behaviour of their solutions with potassium ferrocyanide and ferricyanide. Nitric acid does not oxidise iron which is present in the ferric condition, and potassium ferrocyanide does not give a pale blue precipitate, nor potassium ferricyanide a dark blue precipitate, with the ferric solution obtained in the routine examination of an iron-group precipitate. The reactions, as you have recorded them, could not take place.

AL BO₃.—A preliminary examination should not have been omitted. You were much too easily satisfied regarding the presence of a tartrate.

BREM.—Note that liquefaction of a salt on heating does not prove the presence of water of crystallisation. Potassium nitrate and chlorate, for example, liquefy

when moderately heated, but the crystals of both are free from water of crystallisation.

C. T. H.—The numerous reactions which you adduce in support of the presence of an acetate appear convincing, yet the powder was acetate-free.

DINGER.—Quinine was not present. In testing the powder with sulphuric acid and solid potassium dichromate, on porcelain, you appear to have forgotten the effect likely to be produced by the ferrous salt present in it.

PROGRESS OF THE ANALYTICAL TOURNAMENT

Four exercises in the tournament competition having been reported upon, competitors will no doubt be interested to learn the positions now held by those who have obtained the higher aggregate marks. The figures for the ten competitors who have submitted reports on all four exercises to date, and have obtained aggregates of 350 or over, are subjoined, and indicate a keen contest:—

Myrneen	368	Conifer	356
G. F. J.	362	Mort	354
Tat	362	Erimus	354
M. N. 1066	361	Temporibus	353
Nil sine labore	359	J. A. L.	350

British Pharmaceutical Conference

THE sixty-fourth annual meeting of the Conference will be held at Brighton from June 21 to 23. The local arrangements are in the hands of the following committees, who are preparing to give a cordial welcome to the visitors:—

Local Executive Committee.—John Plowright (*Chairman*), Connellor C. G. Yates (*Vice-Chairman*), H. R. Gwatkin (*Hon. Treasurer*), Fred W. Burgess (*Hon. Secretary*), R. A. Cripps, A. J. Franklin, Edgar Jones, H. B. Mackie.

Housing Committee.—A. J. Franklin (*Convener*), C. Evans, F. W. Fowles, W. Chatfield, C. Beckwith.

Publicity Committee.—Edgar Jones (*Convener*), C. S. Ashton, L. Cameron, A. H. Cupit, A. Hall, J. C. Lloyd, K. J. Padwick, F. W. Roberts, R. Russell, G. B. Savage, A. Tuffin.

Entertainments Committee.—F. W. Burgess (*Convener*), E. Beckwith, F. Cashmore, J. A. Dyson, J. Guy, A. W. Hockin, A. H. Preston, W. A. Tucknott, A. Tyler, J. E. Vickers.

Sports Committee.—H. B. Mackie (*Convener*), H. A. Bancks, D. H. Cripps, F. J. Flatman, A. Guy, B. S. Inskip, F. G. Jackson, E. R. Parken.

Retail Pharmacists' Union

Leicester.—A joint meeting of the Retail Pharmacists' Union and Pharmaceutical Society branches took place on February 28 to hear Mr. A. E. Young (chairman of the Retail Pharmacists' Union) summarise *The Present Political Portion in Pharmacy*. Mr. E. A. A. Fry occupied the chair. Mr. Young dealt in brief with the Acts of Parliament relating to pharmacy, leading up to the necessity of Parliamentary representation if in the near future any alteration of present legislation should be contemplated. The composition of the committee set up to administer the Parliamentary Fund was explained, and he urged most strongly that Leicester pharmacists should do their full share in this laudable object. After an interesting discussion a resolution was passed approving the intention to secure representation of pharmacists in Parliament, and agreeing to assist in carrying out that object. A subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Ward, Hind, Barker, Fry, Wheeler, Squires, Fonyan, Smith (Enderby), and Martin, was then appointed to call on members. Most of the members present promised definite sums, which, the chairman remarked, showed an excellent beginning.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Evening Meeting in London

THERE was a fair attendance at the fifth and last evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society's present session at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, on March 8. The President (Mr. F. E. Bilson), who occupied the chair, was accompanied by Professor Greenish, Mr. Edmund White, and the secretary (Mr. H. N. Linstead). Among the audience were Mrs. Freke and Messrs. E. T. Brewis, H. Deane, C. H. Hampshire, A. H. Jenkin, H. Martin, A. R. Melhuish, G. A. Tocher, T. E. Wallis, Greenwood Watkins, and W. A. Whatmough. In welcoming the lecturer, the President said members were particularly fortunate in having an address from Mr. J. E. Barnard, F.R.S., who is in charge of the department of applied optics at the National Institute of Medical Research, but to most of those present was perhaps better known for his recent work in collaboration with Dr. Gye on filter-passing organisms. Mr. Barnard, whose lecture was illustrated by a large number of lantern slides, then addressed the meeting on

The Microscope and its Use in Research

[ABSTRACT]

THE microscope, said the lecturer, may be an instrument of research or a piece of laboratory equipment, and he proposed to give a general account of methods, and objects it was hoped to achieve. The microscope is one of the most accurate of optical instruments, and since it is used as a magnifier accuracy is essential if it is to be of value. To get accuracy such that there is no aberration of light $1/100,000$ of an inch is of no mean order, but it is possible to proceed much further than this, and without difficulty. The first slide depicted a book written by R. Hook in 1665, and by illustrations of a pin-point and a razor edge showed how far they could go in those times. The history of microscopy had been punctuated with periods of advance and others when nothing had happened, but the instrument, even in its simplest form, was most efficient, and the effect of this had been to retard its development. Following a detailed description of the microscope, the lecturer said the important thing is not the amount of light, as was thought formerly, but the angle at which this hits the object. No more detail is seen by a high power than by a low power ocular; it is merely the scale which is altered. Then followed illustrations and explanations of the transmission of sound, light and interference phenomena. In reference to the resolving power of objectives, it was pointed out that the edge of a section of soap bubble or the edge of gold leaf is beyond the resolution limit. Superimposed structures are most difficult to observe, owing to the need of distinguishing one from the other. In the case of the solid illuminating cone the greatest resolution is purely a question of breadth of beam. A form of image which is becoming of great importance, and is of great value with translucent objects, is the dark ground image. This is obtained by projecting two beams of light diagonally on the object, when a certain amount is refracted through while the greater part of each beam, after intersection, passes outside or at the edge of the object. Ordinary illumination gives light as the result of a rise in temperature; consequently there is a loss owing to heat, and the proportion of red and yellow is greater than it would be with a graduated light, so that light composed of short rays would be advantageous, and the trend in microscopic work is in the direction of using radiation of shorter wave-length. Mr. Barnard considered that if any further advance is to be made it was necessary to turn to the invisible rays, and in a few years the microscopist would be emulating the astronomer by using some sensitive material, such as a photographic plate, instead of the eye for observing. When using staining reactions it was important to have a screen. Some bacteria are so small that the microscope does not tell what is their precise form. An aid to this end is to treat the condenser in the same way

as the lens, i.e., oil immersion. The lecturer advocated, and illustrated, the use of mercury globules as the perfect test object, as these will show if the beam of light is concentric and also if the coverglass or slide is not level. Referring to the developments in his laboratory and the use of invisible radiation, Mr. Barnard said it was hoped that the method would give the structure and form of filter-passing viruses. Among other slides was one showing how a highly-refractile object appears larger than the object itself, and two of a living yeast cell by ordinary illumination and by ultra-violet light. The latter shows numerous granules and a vast amount of cell structure not otherwise visible. Filterable viruses are so small and the surface tension so great that they cannot increase in the ordinary way, so they reproduce by forming a "soap bubble." Eventually the connecting filament breaks, and the life cycle commences again. One of the last slides showed the smallest thing so far observed, $1/2,000,000$ of an inch in diameter.

Replying to a question by Mr. W. A. WHATMOUGH as to what is the organism in the filter-passing virus, the "soap bubble," or the dot on the interface, the lecturer thought it was to physics more than biology that scientists would have to look for an explanation, and surface tension may provide the explanation which biology cannot supply. The "soap bubble" is apparently to enable the organism to overcome the difficulties it meets with in the course of reproduction.

Dr. BURN proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Barnard, for whom and his work he had the greatest admiration.

Mr. E. WHITE seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

Branch Meetings

Harrow.—At a meeting of the Harrow Branch, held on February 22, Mr. Rowson (chairman) and Mr. John Humphrey (member of council) addressed the meeting. In his opening remarks Mr. Humphrey said there was a widespread opinion that pharmacy is one of the best-organised businesses in this country. The trend of events is going to put that organisation to the test, and would give the Society's branches the opportunity of showing their worth. There was a tendency for chemists and others connected with the drug trade to take the Society's existence for granted, and some go so far as to question the use of the Society! But he asked members to try to imagine the conditions if the Society and all connected with it were suddenly blotted out. It is virtually in the position of a Government Department, a remarkable position for a voluntary body. Dealing with the title "chemist," Mr. Humphrey said the Society did not intend to relinquish it. But one or more representatives are needed in Parliament to fight chemists' battles there after the Departmental Committee has submitted its report and a Government Bill is introduced. Mr. Humphrey concluded by inviting donations to the Pharmaceutical Parliamentary Fund. During the interval for refreshments subscription forms were handed round, and promises of support were not lacking. In the subsequent discussion Mr. J. Stanley suggested that the Pharmaceutical Society was the greatest offender in the matter of titles. Mr. Adams stated that he was connected with the Institute of Chemistry, which was preparing a register of people they were proposing to call chemists. Mr. Humphrey said it was up to the Institute of Chemistry to find its own way out, the Society would fight against any such proposal. Mr. Taggart wanted to know who was to have control of the Pharmaceutical Parliamentary Fund. Mr. Humphrey said that a special and representative committee had been appointed to deal with the fund.

Ipswich.—At a meeting of the Ipswich and Suffolk Branch, held on March 3, Professor H. G. Greenish, D. Sc., F.I.C., F.L.S., Dean of the Pharmaceutical Society's School, delivered a lecture on *Commerce in Drugs*, Mr. J. A. Symonds (vice-chairman) presiding. Professor Greenish told an interesting story of the world's trade in drugs, dealing particularly with the historical part of the subject. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides, and in addition Professor Greenish explained the system of receiving, storing, grading and selling drugs.

An Up-to-Date Department

THE new building of John Barker & Co., Ltd., on the north side of Kensington High Street, comprising six spacious floors and basement, is one of the sights of the royal borough; and if Addison, so closely associated with the neighbouring Holland House, had passed along the street in the twentieth century, he would probably have described this landmark in one of his urbane "Spectator" essays. The drug, perfumery and surgical department has the added advantage of being on the ground floor of this remarkable structure, of which floor it occupies one side and part of another. A member of the *C. & D.* editorial staff was piloted round,

prevailing note in a subtle example of present-day display, the colour schemes being rich, without inclining either to the gaudy or the bizarre, the various classes of goods—e.g., manicure sets and soaps—being of abundant variety, the proprietary perfumery being arranged sectionally according to origin, and the whole being given a finishing touch of animation by demonstrations of soap-cutting and packing, collapsible tube filling, and so forth, by efficient young ladies clad in *chic* overalls. Behind the counters are fixtures in rich mahogany, surmounted by carboys in sufficient number to indicate the nature of the department. Several qualified men are to be found at the drug counter, and the surgical section is presided over by a trained nurse. In an angle close to this section is the well-appointed office of the manager; adjoining this is a fitting room for belts and other surgical appliances. Behind the wall of the same section, and extending its full length, is a stock-room—an ingenious arrangement enabling mail orders and the refilling of fixtures to be dealt with expeditiously.

In the dispensing section, again, some original features have been ingeniously thought out; and it is obvious that no expense has been spared in providing the latest equipment. Through a wide and deep open "window" the public can see dispensing—by qualified people, of course—in progress, the counters being in the centre of the dispensary, and the bottles, prescription-books and so forth on the shelves. Discretion is shown, however, in limiting the publicity of the operations to what may be seen through

a few days since, by the department's genial manager, Mr. Neilson Brown, a pharmacist who was for some years in Edinburgh before coming to London.

The first thing that strikes the eye on entering by an outer door is an artistic fountain of natural well water; the spring was discovered during building excavation, and was turned to advantage in this way. Close by is a glass case—the showcases are of the newest all-glass type—devoted at the moment to a display of Marienbad salts, with, as a centrepiece, the glass used by King Edward VII during his course of the waters in 1904. From this point one gets a good idea of the general lay-out of the department—two lines of glass-topped and fronted counters parallel with the walls, and in the foreground a large number of "island" show-cases, each fitted with grouped and shaded electric lights. It is not surprising to learn that these show-cases are dressed daily by lady members of the staff; daintiness is, perhaps, the

the window; the door of the section is marked "Private," and the staff in general are not allowed to use it as a thoroughfare. Behind the dispensary are stock-rooms. One of the outer windows is devoted to the purposes of the department; and, as one of our specially made illustrations shows, its appearance is distinctive.

On the same floor of the building are three other departments devoted to articles in which pharmacists are usually interested in a greater or less degree—optical goods, fancy leather and jewellery. The mezzanine floor—for the visitor must surrender to one attraction after another—is filled with men's mercery, hats, boots, sticks; the first floor houses the tailoring department; the second floor is occupied by sports (with actual demonstrations in golfing) and boys' wear; the third floor has such articles as suit-cases, typewriters, sewing machines, bicycles



MR. NEILSON BROWN, F.C.S.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE DRUG COUNTER



THE WINDOW

and radio; and the fourth floor is given up to a sumptuous rest room, on the scale of a club lounge, with writing tables, tape machine, and (in the background) tourist-ticket and insurance counters. Returning to the ground



PART OF THE TOILET GOODS SHOWN

floor, the impartial student of this striking exemplification of modern salesmanship comes to the conclusion that the drug, perfumery and surgical department easily holds its own in comparison with the others.

Wills

MR. JOHN WEBSTER, F.C.S., 42 Shakespeare Road, Hanwell, senior analyst to the Home Office since 1919, who died on January 20, left estate of the gross value of £2,587 14s. 9d., with net personalty £2,459 2s. 10d.

MR. ROBERT BARR, chemist and druggist, Drumbain, Tower Drive, Gourrock, who died on December 16, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £2,276 4s. Probate has been granted to his daughters, Miss Christina Shanks Barr and Miss Annie Millar Barr.

MR. SIDNEY REDMAN, retired chemist and druggist, Ladymead, South Road, Taunton, who died on December 18, left estate of the gross value of £15,192 0s. 4d., with net personalty £9,261 19s. 8d. Probate has been granted to George Henry Kite and Edward Bagehot Kite. Various bequests are made to charities, and £1,200 to the children of his brother John by his third wife, and other bequests to his nephews and nieces.

MR. GEORGE JAMES GOSTLING, J.P., chemist and druggist, 44 Temple Road, Stowmarket, who died on November 22, has left property of the value of £15,643 0s. 11d., with net personalty £14,329 17s. 5d. Probate is granted to his children George W. Gostling, and Ethel M. Gostling. He gives £2,000 and the household effects to his daughter Ethel Mary, £2,000 to his daughter Beatrice Amy Smith, £1,750 to his daughter Mildred May Mills, £1,500 to his son George Wilfrid, £1,500 in trust for his daughter-in-law, Ethel Joan M. T. Gostling, and his grandchildren, John Victor and Rosemary Enid. The residue is to be divided into five parts: One each for his four children, and one in trust for his daughter-in-law and his grandchildren John Victor and Rosemary Enid, so long as they shall continue in the Protestant Faith.

DR. JOSEPH JOHN ACWORTH, Ph.D., F.C.S., F.I.C., Thornbank, Shootup Hill, Cricklewood, London, N.W., and of 2 Mansfield Street, W., founder of the Imperial Dry Plate Co., who died on January 3, left estate of the gross value of £562,026 19s., with net personalty £528,177 12s. 11d. Probate has been granted to his daughter, Miss Winifred Acworth, and his son, A. W. Acworth, 14 Vicarage Gate, Kensington, London, W. He left bequests to various charities and servants and £20,000 to each of his children attaining the age of 25 years, £12,000 upon trust for his sister, Eliza Mercy Acworth, for life, with remainder to his residuary estate, £400 between his cousins Edith and Annie Acworth, or the whole to the survivor, £100 to Mrs. Marion Bending, and all other of his property to his wife absolutely, and failing her, then to his children in equal shares.

Personalities

A CERTIFICATE of naturalisation has been granted to J. R. Larsson, medical practitioner, Carlton House, Lancaster Street, Leicester.

MR. J. E. HODGSON, chemist and druggist, Darlington, gave an address on the "Romance of the Drug Trade" before the local Rotary Club on March 4.

DR. R. G. W. NORRISH, B.A. Cantab., son of Mr. H. Norrish, Cambridge, district manager for Boots, Ltd., has been awarded the Meldola medal by the Institute of Chemistry.

MR. S. PARKER, who was formerly in business as a chemist and druggist at Winterdyne Terrace, Morecambe, has presented, in celebration of his eighty-third birthday, a motor-car to the Nursing Association.

MR. W. POWELL BOWMAN, proprietor of Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, has been appointed chairman of the Leeds, Skyrack and Morley Savings Bank (established in 1818), in succession to the late Sir George Cockburn.

MR. H. S. PAUL, senior partner of the firm of B. K. Paul & Co., chemists, and President of the Calcutta Chemists' and Druggists' Association, is visiting this country in May, when he may be addressed c/o Planters' Stores & Agency Co., Ltd., 17 St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.3.

MR. HERBERT SKINNER, Ph.C., vice-president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, has received a large number of letters of sympathy in his recent bereavement. Pending the acknowledgment of the letters, Mr. Skinner asks us to convey his great appreciation of the kindness of his many friends in the drug trade on this occasion.

WORSHIPFUL BROTHER C. F. FANN, chemist and druggist, York Road, London, S.E., was installed in the chair of the R.A.M.C. Lodge (In Arduis Fidelis), No. 3,432, on March 3. Wor. Bro. Fann sets up a record in that he concurrently occupies the chair of a mother and daughter Lodge, having been installed on February 9 in the chair of the Amici Lodge, No. 4,665, which is the daughter Lodge of In Arduis Fidelis. Further interest was given to the proceedings owing to the presence of Bro. J. W. Fann, chemist and druggist, aged ninety-two, father of the newly-installed Master. There were also present the following chemists:—Wor. Bro. H. F. Simmett (I.P.M., Amici Lodge), Hampstead, and Bro. W. J. Williams (director, Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd.).

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

ADCOCK.—At Broadway Pharmacy, 105 Trafford Road, Salford, on March 9, the wife of Arnold I. Adcock, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

TOMPKIN.—On March 5, the wife of Leonard Mann Tompkin, chemist and druggist, Sherwood, Nottingham, of a son.

WOOD.—At Lima House, Bath Road, Reading, on March 8, the wife of Robert Wood, chemist and druggist, 429 Oxford Road, Reading, of a daughter.

Marriages

DYER—METCALFE.—At Shirley Wesleyan Church, Stratford Road, Birmingham, on March 6, by the Rev. T. H. Johns, Frederick John Dyer, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.I.C., Ph.C. (Bell Scholar, 1919), to Kathleen Mabel Metcalfe, Ph.C. (Bell Scholar, 1919), elder daughter of Mr. J. T. Metcalfe, M.P.S., The Pharmacy, Shirley.

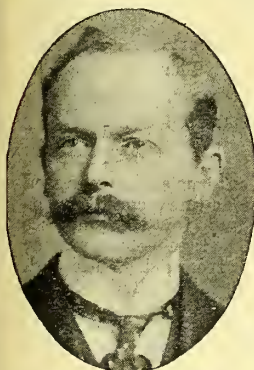
FOSTER—IRONMONGER.—At St. Michael's Church, Sutton Court, Chiswick, London, W.4, on March 3, Cecil Henry Foster, chemist and druggist, son of Mr. H. S. Foster, M.P.S., "Thrybergh," Banstead Road, Carshalton, to Margery Ironmonger, chemist and druggist, only daughter of H. L. Ironmonger, M.P.S., 10 Fauconberg Road, Chiswick, W.4.

Deaths

BOLTON.—In London, on March 3, after a long and painful illness, Mr. H. N. Bolton, chairman of T. F. Bristow & Co., Ltd., soap and perfumery manufacturers, Edgware Road, Colindale, London, N.W.9.

CORRY.—At Caterham, on March 4, Mr. William Longman Corry, for more than sixty years managing director of Corry & Co., Ltd., Shad Thames, London, S.E.1, manufacturing chemists, aged eighty-six.

CROSSLEY.—At his residence, Thorngrove, Alderley Edge, on March 5, Mr. Arthur William Crossley, C.M.G.,



DR. A. W. CROSSLEY

C.B.E., F.R.S., D.Sc., aged fifty-eight. Dr. Crossley was born at Accrington, and was educated at Mill Hill School and the Victoria University, Manchester, where he graduated B.Sc., with honours in chemistry, after studying under Sir Henry Roscoe, Professor Schorlemmer and Professor H. B. Dixon. He then continued his studies at Würzburg (taking the Ph.D. there) and at Berlin. In 1892 Dr. Crossley was appointed Honorary Research Fellow of Owen's College, Manchester; in 1895 he took up the post of demonstrator in chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital, London; and in 1899 he obtained the doctor's degree in science

at Manchester University. For the next few years his time was chiefly occupied as professor or examiner; he followed Sir Wyndham Dunstan as lecturer at St. Thomas's Hospital, Professor Palmer Wynne in the chair of chemistry and physics at the Pharmaceutical Society's School of Pharmacy (in 1904), and Professor J. M. Thomson as Daniell Professor of Chemistry at King's College, London. In the year of his appointment at Bloomsbury Square he gave the inaugural address at the opening of the school session. During the European war he was secretary to the Chemical Warfare Committee of the Ministry of Munitions, and also Commandant and Superintendent of the station of the Royal Engineers at Porton, being given the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Among other distinctions conferred on him were those of Officer of the Legion of Honour and LL.D. of St. Andrews University. At the close of the war Dr. Crossley resumed his duties at London University, but in 1919 he was appointed to the direction of the Shirley Institute, Didsbury, established for scientific work in connection with the cotton industry. He had long been a recognised expert in specialised organic chemistry; and the subscribers to the Shirley Institute, after a brief experience of its utility, undertook to double their contributions.

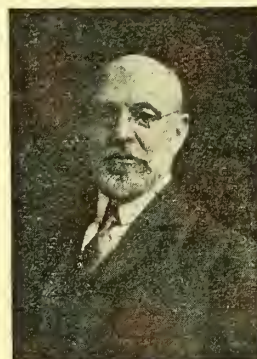
HARDMAN.—On March 1, Lucy, wife of Mr. J. W. Hardman, retired chemist and druggist, 6 Roundhay Crescent, Leeds. Interred at Garforth Church.

ROBERTS.—At Brierfield, Campstall Road, Romiley, on February 23, Mr. Haworth Roberts, Ph.C. Mr. Roberts, who passed the Major examination in 1897, carried on business for several years at Hyde, Cheshire, and afterwards at St. Anne's-on-the-Sea.

TATTERSALL.—Recently, Mr. James Weaver Tattersall, chemist and druggist and optician, Blackburn Road, Accrington, aged eighty-five. Mr. Tattersall carried on business in Accrington for a long period. When photography was in its infancy he was one of the first to see its possibilities, and he afterwards turned his attention successfully to the optical business.

THOMPSON.—At Graystone, Acomb, York, on March 3, Mr. Mark Foggitt Thompson, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-six. Mr. Thompson was for a long period the senior director of M. F. Thompson & Co., Ltd., homoeopathic chemists, 16 West Nile Street, Glasgow, a business founded in 1880.

REMSEN.—At Carmel, California, U.S.A., recently, Mr. Ira Remsen, M.D., Ph.D., President and Professor Emeritus of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, aged eighty-one. Dr. Remsen was born and educated in the United States, and afterwards took post-graduate courses of study in Europe. Returning to the States, he published his "Principles of Theoretical Chemistry" in 1876, and in the same year became the first professor of chemistry at the Johns Hopkins University. In 1879 he founded the "American Chemical Journal," which he edited until 1914. From 1901 to 1912 Dr. Remsen was President of his university. His scientific work had a close connection with industrial problems—e.g., those connected with alcohol denaturants, glucose, and food preservatives. He was President of the Society of Chemical Industry at its meeting at Glasgow in 1910, and had been an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain since 1898.



DR. IRA REMSEN

SAUNDERS.—At "St. Oswalds," Claughton, Birkenhead, on March 8, after a brief illness, Elizabeth Mary, beloved wife of Mr. W. H. Saunders (chairman, Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool).

SKINNER.—The funeral of Mrs. Herbert Skinner, whose death was announced in our issue of March 5 (p. 283), took place at the St. Marylebone Cemetery, East Finchley, on March 5. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. A. Kaye, a well-known North London minister. Mr. Skinner was accompanied by a large number of pharmaceutical friends, representing practically all the Associations and sections of Metropolitan pharmacy. Mrs. Freke, Mr. John Humphrey, Mr. A. H. Jenkin, Mr. John Keall, Mr. A. R. Melhuish, and Mr. E. T. Neathercoat represented the Pharmaceutical Society's Council; Mr. J. Milner (chairman) and Mr. G. A. Tocher (secretary) the London Pharmaceutical Committee; Mr. C. G. Bonner (President) and Mr. T. Morley Taylor (secretary) the Western Pharmacists' Association; Mr. J. T. Walters (President), Mr. J. Hearle, Mr. C. W. Matthews, Mr. W. Felton, Mr. J. C. Carter, Mr. D. Anderson, Mr. C. W. Andrew, and Mr. J. Downing the North London Pharmaceutical Association; Mr. H. S. Foster (President) the South-East London Chemists' Association; Mr. E. A. Atkins and Mr. D. A. Rees the South-West London Chemists' Association; Mr. A. W. Coulton (President) the East London Chemists' Association; Mr. C. A. Pratt, Mr. J. Reed, and Mr. L. A. E. Kirkpatrick, the West Ham and District Association of Pharmacists; Mr. F. A. Lawman (President), who had travelled from Liverpool in order to be present, the Ealing and District Pharmacists' Association; and among others present were Mrs. Downing, Mrs. Rawlings, Mr. C. J. Banks (S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.), and Messrs. Randolph, Holmes, Blake, H. J. Baker, and S. W. Woolley (Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST). Apart from the many beautiful wreaths sent by relatives and personal friends, there were floral tributes from the London Pharmaceutical Committee, the London Chemists' Sports Club, the administrative staff of the Royal Northern Hospital, the medical and nursing staff of the Royal Northern Hospital, and the following associations: Western Pharmacists', North London, South-Eastern, South-Western, West Ham and District, Ealing and District, and the Women Pharmacists'.

SMITH.—On February 24, Mr. Harry Hardisty Smith, a director of Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Millgarth Mills, East Lane, Leeds, aged seventy-five. Mr. Smith was associated with Messrs. Hirst, Brooke & Hirst for fifty years.

TURNER.—At 66 Manor Road, Blackpool, on February 27, Marion Harper, widow of the late Mr. William Turner, chemist and druggist Eccles, aged eighty.

Trade Notes

THE telephone number of Freeman's Chlorodyne, Ltd., 70 Kennington Park, Road, London, S.E.11, has been changed to "Reliance" 1842.

THE address of S. Radnic & Co. should have been given in this section of our last week's issue as 4 and 5 Love Lane, London, E.C.2, instead of as printed in error.

LLOYD'S EUXESIS (WIDOW'S).—In the note printed in this column last week (p. 284) the retail price of the preparation was wrongly given. It should be 1s. 6d., and 3s. per tube.

UPSHER SMITH DIGITALIS.—The agents for the British Empire for Upsher Smith digitalis are Matthews Laboratories, Ltd., Clifton, Bristol. The drug is issued in tubes of 24 tablets, retailing at 3s. 6d.

MEAD'S PLASTERS.—Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1, sole consignees for Mead's rubber adhesive plasters, will be glad to send literature and propaganda material to any chemist on application.

FACTORY SITES.—The London, Midland and Scottish Railway, London, are prepared to advise manufacturers as to suitable sites for factories on the L.M.S. railway system. A register is available of such positions, with details of local rates and cost of power.

NEW SEASON'S COD-LIVER OIL.—A sample of the new season's Lofoten cod-liver oil has been received from Frendtheil Smith & Co., 21 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3, who are the agents for Brodr. Aarsaether. The oil is of the usual fine pale quality, practically odourless, and of sweet flavour.

COAGULINE, which has been before the public for over sixty years, is still being vigorously advertised; so that a succession of customers for this transparent cement is assured. Kay Brothers, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Stockport, will send, on application, new display cards for use in the shop window or on the counter.

HOWARDS' SOLVENTS.—Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, London, have issued a pamphlet dealing with the various cyclohexanol solvents which the company makes. These new solvents are of growing importance in industry as varnish and lacquer bases, and several are worth investigating for their pharmaceutical applications.

SNOWIT SHOE CREAM.—J. A. Brunt & Co., 57 Dickinson Street, Manchester, are the British agents for Snowit Ideal Cream, a dressing for white canvas or suede leather shoes. The cream, which is packed in convenient tubes, retails at 8d., and on account of its merits already enjoys great popularity. It is a suitable line for chemists to sell.

VINOLIA ADVERTISING.—Vinolia Co., Ltd., Bebington, Cheshire, have brought out a fine series of showcards, which appeal to the sporting instincts of the public. Each card has upon it a vigorously-drawn figure of a golfer, footballer or hunter. These are offered to the trade, and there is also available a three-panel screen, which is supplied with orders for two gross of toilet size Vinolia Premier soap.

NULOMOLINE CLEAR is an invert sugar syrup for pharmaceutical use marketed by Fred. Boehm, Ltd., 17 Jewry Street, London, E.C.3, who announce that they are prepared to help pharmacists in any difficulty that may arise in modifying formulas of preparations in which it is desired to replace glycerin or simple syrup with Nulomoline. This offer is of especial interest in connection with the article on invert sugar syrups printed in the *C. & D.*, March 5, p. 281.

P.A.T.A. YEAR-BOOK.—We have received a copy of the "Protected List and Year-Book, 1927" (pp. vii+416) of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association. The volume includes the price list, made up to December 1926, together with lists of officers, manufacturers, local secretaries and members, the rules, the thirtieth annual report and the financial statement. The P.A.T.A. section is followed by particulars of the Chemists' Defence Association, Ltd., the Retail Pharmacists' Union, and the Chemists' Mutual Insurance Co., Ltd.

ADVERTISING NONN.—The scheme for advertising Nonn (Nonn, Ltd., 45 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1) has

several original features, which show that a serious effort is being made to put this on a proper basis, so far as the trade is concerned. Chemists are required to state on a postcard sent out by the proprietors that they are interested in the sale proposition, and the chemists replying are registered as participants in the bonus scheme. As a guarantee of good faith, a blank cheque, which will be of use later on, is enclosed with the particulars sent out.

BATH SALTS.—H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd., Acton Vale, London, W.3, have specialised in new packings of bath salts, many of these being of charming design, which makes the containers ornaments to the dressing-table or bathroom. Bronnley's bath salts are manufactured in various colours, appropriate to the perfume of the article. The celery-jar style is shown in the illustration. A special list of the bath salts, illustrated in colours, is published.



FANCY TRADE.—Competition and enterprise have caused many chemists to consider what side-lines could profitably be added to their business, and for this purpose some branch of the fancy goods trade—luxuries or necessities—is perhaps that most frequently adopted. As this class of business always appeals to ladies, with whom care of the coiffure has always rivalled that bestowed on the complexion, two toilet accessories made by Parker & Co. (London), Ltd., 45 Bridgewater Square, London, E.C.1, one of which (water waving combs) is advertised in this issue, are of considerable interest, particularly as neither clashes with an established line. The other is hair nets, for sleeping in and for sports. These nets, which are made in various colours and packed in a most attractive manner for display purposes, are obtainable through the usual wholesale channels.

POWDER PUFFS.—With each succeeding year more powder puffs are sold than in the previous one. In spite of the inroads made by other traders, a large portion of this trade is, and more could be, done by chemists, but ladies are such discriminating buyers that retailers who wish to develop this class of business must know where best to purchase and afterwards how to advertise the article. In both directions help may be obtained from Solport Brothers, Ltd., 184-190 Goswell Road, London, E.C.1, who elsewhere in this issue call attention to two of their specialities—"Fursac" and "Nerissa" puffs. Both kinds of puffs, as well as the ordinary type, are available in various colours and sizes, while for the "Fursac" a striking showcard is supplied with each order. The puffs are manufactured in London, and during a brief visit to the company's premises, recently, it was interesting to note the thoroughness with which every operation is performed—from sterilising the fur to inspecting and dispatching the order. All the company's lines may be obtained through the usual wholesalers.

POWDER BOWLS AND PERFUME SPRAYS.—Bridgen and Griffin, 25 Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.2, have a handsomely appointed showroom where a particularly fine display of powder bowls and perfume sprays is permanently on view. Sales of powder bowls, as Mr. Bridgen explained to a *C. & D.* representative, can easily be effected all the year round, and the variety available is almost certain to meet the demand from all classes. Hand-painted ornate glass bowls, with or without hinged lids, are in great profusion at what may be termed popular prices, while the aristocrats of the series are found in cut lead-glass bowls, the high quality of which is proclaimed by their appearance and weight. Perfume sprays are shown in equally attractive and numerous forms, the fashionable type following the lines of an inverted Greek amphora. Many of the designs, however, are originated by Messrs. Bridgen & Griffin, and workmanship is of a high standard throughout. In these articles also, the expensive sprays are obtainable in cut lead-glass, utility being combined with aesthetic appearance. The showrooms merit a visit from trade buyers who will find the articles easy to inspect, thanks to a well-arranged lighting system.

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

What a Dilemma

is that to which you direct attention in your account of a manufacturer's trouble, experienced because he has produced an extra fine batch of tincture of squills (*C. & D.*, March 5, p. 286). Such conflict between official and pharmacological standards is not likely to predispose manufacturers of galencial preparations to go to the expense of having their activity verified by the Pharmaceutical Society, particularly when they are conscious of having made the preparations from specially fine material and strictly in accordance with B.P. methods. Doubtless the difficulty can be overcome, but for the time being there will probably be some check upon the tendency to offer galencials under the guarantee of the Society's certificates. Possibly also there will be further inquiry into the relation between pharmacological and therapeutic action, and the value of assay by particular biological methods.

That Conference

of Pharmaceutical Committees recently held (*C. & D.*, March 5, p. 292) would appear to have discussed many things in a very limited time, and it is perhaps due to the rushed nature of the proceedings that the recorded results are what they are. Most extraordinary is the decision to press for a dispensing fee of 6½d. on compound liquid medicaments. Why the odd halfpenny? It would have been wiser to put in a claim for a sixpenny dispensing fee, and difficulty enough may be experienced in securing even that amount. Perhaps the halfpenny is intended for bargaining purposes. Another resolution of doubtful value is that which asks for all suggested disallowances to be subject to the consent of Insurance Committees. Since the basis on which items are disallowed is usually fixed in advance by Insurance Committees, it seems idle to trifle with the situation in the manner indicated by the wording of this resolution. Then the abolition of the prescribing of patent medicines is to be urged, but what is meant by "patent medicines"? If proprietary preparations are intended, where is the line to be drawn? Other resolutions passed dealt with matters which certainly need serious attention, and I hope to see the R.P.U. Executive attack the various problems in real earnest.

Invert Sugar Syrups

are of undoubted value in the direction indicated by Mr. Whatmough (*C. & D.*, March 5, p. 281), and I can personally recommend their use. During the period of war shortage I had frequent occasion to employ such a syrup in place of glycerin, and I was well satisfied with the results. As pointed out by Mr. Whatmough, existing formulas sometimes require modification in respect of active ingredients when invert sugar syrup is to be used as a substitute for glycerin or syrups made with cane sugar, but the ultimate product then tends to be an improvement on the original preparation. Freedom from crystallisation and fermentation mean so much in the case of syrupy preparations that it is worth taking a little trouble to secure it, even though this may involve recasting an old-established formula, a thing I am usually one of the last to advocate.

Your Report

of the latest meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council (*C. & D.*, March 5, p. 290) shows that apparently only two of those present spoke during the proceedings, the President and Mr. Peck. We are told about the reports of one committee after another, but all except one appear to have been received in silence, and I should like to know why. Do members of the Council never find it necessary to speak except at meetings of committees? There would seem to be something wrong with a system which permits councillors to remain silent during an entire sitting, and I should not be surprised to find such a state of affairs react upon the chances of retiring councillors who are offering themselves for re-election.

The Small Bunches

of violets which make their appearance this month for use as buttonholes call to mind one of the names of this typical March flower as given to it officially in the first London Pharmacopœia, namely, *Viola Martia*. From time immemorial this little plant, and particularly its flower, have been used in medicine. The syrupus violarum will be found probably in every pharmacy, and perhaps in every herbalist's shop, in Europe. For many years this was an official preparation, and was included in the Pharmacopœia Londinensis from 1618 to 1788, after which it disappeared until it was restored to the edition of 1851. It has never found a place in the British Pharmacopœia. Most, if not all, of the older authorities on the materia medica write of the virtues of the violet; but in reading them it is necessary to discriminate between the different kinds of violet to which they refer. The dark violet of Theophrastus, which he calls *ῥον τὸ μέλαν*, is almost certainly the plant which is our *Viola odorata*. The derivation of our name is, of course, from the Latin "viola"; but whether this latter comes from the Greek *ῥον*, which, with digamma, yields *jon*, does not seem to be quite so evident. As for the Greek name of *ῥον*, there are traditions of which one says that it was so called because Io fed upon violets after she had been transformed into a heifer by Jupiter, and another states that by the agency of Diana these flowers grew from the tomb of Io. It is to this tradition that Shakespeare alludes in "Hamlet" when he writes:—

"Lay her i' the earth,
And from her fair and unpolluted flesh
May violets spring."

A third one is to the effect that the name was given to this plant because some nymphs of Ionia presented its flowers to Zeus.

The Medicinal Properties

of the violet as given by the most widely read authorities down to his time are reproduced by Gerard. A number of recipes illustrating its employment in various compounds are to be found in Henslow's "Medical Werkes of the Fourteenth Century." The following may serve as examples, of which the old spelling will not prove to be a stumbling block to the understanding of them. "Who-so hath the stone—Take gromeyle and persile and the ryde netyle and violet and rechelys (a kind of incense) and kyrnells of chireston and stampe them and tempere them with stale ale and drynke hit." "For the demye-greyne (hemisrania or migraine) Take I li. of seyngrene (the house-leek) and I quaton of mary-goulden and of violettes a gret hanful and take a pynte mylke of a woman that berythe a knave (male) childe, that is a mayde y-wedded, and late them be stamped in a faire mortar al to-geder ryght smale, and then with the same mylke tempre it up and make a plastre on a fayre linnen clowte and then ley it on the hole side of the hede." Violets were also an ingredient in the famous plaster known as *Gratia Dei*. In some of the old leech-books it may be that the sweet violet is intended by the name "ban-wyrt"; but the confusion as to what particular plant was intended, at least before the sixteenth century, makes it uncertain, because quite a number of other plants bore that name, as did also many others that of violet. Grindon says that it is to Shakespeare we must give the credit of having conferred upon the name violet a fixity it never previously possessed. With this we can agree, because there is no doubt that in the numerous references Shakespeare made to this flower he had in mind our *Viola odorata*.

"THE SQUARE CHRONICLE."—The current issue of the organ of the Students' Association of the Pharmaceutical Society's school contains detailed accounts of the activities of the various clubs connected with the Association, and, in addition to notes of events more intimately concerned with the school, there is a number of humorous articles, while "B. E. K." strikingly illustrates the way "To the Chemi. Lab."

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Editorial Articles

Registered Optical Practitioners

IN the Optical Practitioners (Registration) Bill before Parliament, which is to be read a second time in the House of Commons on May 13, it is proposed to set up a register of optical practitioners, who will be empowered to give certificates relating to visual acuity or visual defects which shall be recognised as admissible

by any local or central authority or government department in Great Britain. An optical practitioner is defined as a person who practises optometry, and the last-named word is given as meaning "the practice of optometry, refraction or sight-testing, or the examination of the human eye for the purpose of ascertaining any departure from the normal state of vision, measuring its functional power and adapting or prescribing mechanical means for the aid thereof." It is understood that the Bill, which is promoted by the Joint Council of Qualified Opticians, has the approval of the Ministry of Health, and although it is clear that the draftsmen had in view the methods of the Dentists Act, yet the practice of optometry by unregistered persons is not prohibited. The moderate character of the proposals in the Bill should disarm most of the criticisms that might come from medical practitioners and other persons who claim vested interests in sight-testing. The chief clause of the Bill is that dealing with the qualifications of persons seeking registration. Any such person must be at least twenty-one years old, and shall be entitled to registration and to receive a certificate under the Act if he

(a) satisfies the Board that he holds a recognised certificate or other evidence of qualification prescribed by regulations of the Board under this Act as sufficient to entitle him to be registered, and that he is of good character; or

(b) satisfies the Board that he has been engaged in the practice of optometry in Great Britain during the period of five years next before the commencement of this Act, and passes to the satisfaction of the Board's examiners a practical examination in optometry deemed by the Board sufficiently comprehensive to safeguard the public; together with evidence satisfactory to the Board that he is of good character: Provided that he applies for registration within six months after the commencement of this Act; or

(c) having completed the prescribed training, has received from the Board's examiners a certificate of competency in the practice of optometry, and produces the same to the Board, and satisfies the Board that he is of good character.

The Board referred to is a body corporate to be called the Central Optical Board of Great Britain, consisting of twelve persons, eight being optical practitioners, and the other four persons nominated by the Minister of Health, the Scottish Board of Health, the Board of Education, and the General Medical Council. The eight optical practitioners will be elected by registered persons when the term of office (two years) of the first Board has expired. As will be seen, the Board is entrusted with important duties, including the making of regulations as to the evidence of qualification. We imagine that the Board will require to know all about the standard of the examinations, the curriculum, the status of the examiners before the certificate of any examining body will be accepted. This should rule out any make-believe examinations or certificates granted by wholesale optical traders to their customers. But persons who have been in the practice of optometry for five years at the commencement of the Act will be registered if they satisfy a practical examination deemed to be satisfactory by the Board, and sufficiently comprehensive to safeguard the public from incompetent persons. A registration fee is to be charged, and in addition an annual fee for renewal of certificates. Among the matters upon which regulations can be made are those dealing with the practice of advertising by registered persons, and it is interesting to note that the decisions of the Board dealing with the removal or suspension of names from the register, etc., are subject to appeal to the High Court. A new register is to be published annually. The Bill will form a good commencement of the State recognition of opticians: it should promote a professional code of ethics and increase the respect of the public for those who practise sight-testing.

Fluctuations in Platinum

WHILE the optimistic talk and propaganda, during the past year or so, regarding the possible development of South African platinum resources tended to exert a subduing influence on the progress of the world's demand, it seems to be generally recognised that the main reason for the further adverse fluctuations in the price has been the slow demand in European countries and U.S.A., where the metal finds its largest outlet. There appears to have been no increase for last year in the world's production, which is still not much more than one-half of the estimated pre-war average of, say, about 180,000 oz., when the bulk of the supply came from Russia. The demand in the United States from the jewellery trade again failed to develop in the closing months of 1926, and this has weakened the market on both sides of the Atlantic, following increased competition on the part of suppliers of raw material which are outside the control of the large old-established refining interests. This partly refers to the handling of material from South Africa, exports having already assumed a certain importance, according to statistics issued by the Union of South Africa Department of Mines. Operations by the chief producing concern, the Onverwacht Platinum Co., Johannesburg, have certainly made fair headway, the monthly returns of platinum and allied metals having increased to over 800 oz. a month. There is little doubt that the South African industry will ultimately succeed in considerably adding to its output and become a market factor. At the beginning of 1926 the leading London refiners quoted £25 per oz., compared with £25 10s. and £24, the two extreme figures recorded in 1925, the official figure actually declining to £23. The market showed some resistance on that basis, but "outside" sellers eventually disposed of parcels down to about £22 in the latter part of last year, when the market was affected by imports of about 40,000 oz. from Russia, or double the quantity which had been originally reported. In the beginning of February the leading home refiners dropped their quotation by £1 per oz. to £22, thus bringing it into line with the terms of "outside" interests, and business was reported since down to about £21. Recently, however, the official price firmed up to £22 10s. The extreme highest and lowest figures recorded within the last five years were about as follows:—

		Highest	Lowest
		£ s.	£ s.
1922	... ..	25 0	19 0
1923	... ..	29 0	22 10
1924	... ..	27 0	25 0
1925	... ..	25 10	24 0
1926	... ..	25 0	22 0

As suggested last year (*C. & D.*, 1926, pp. 303-4), price-consideration influences the demand for certain industrial purposes and where substitutes can be used. This applies to the jewellery trade, and also, to some extent, for use for chemical purposes. Palladium, of course, is utilised largely instead of platinum by jewel manufacturers, selling at approximately £10 per oz. cheaper. Palladium is a valuable substitute, with much the same appearance as platinum, and answering almost the same purpose. The difference in value between the two has greatly widened in recent years after having been comparatively small during the war period, when platinum was scarce and reserved for Government use. There was then a particularly good demand for palladium for jewellery manufacture, and its value was forced up to equal the controlled price of platinum, and even higher. In regard to the use of platinum for chemical purposes, sanguine hopes of a steady increase in the outlet in that direction do not look like being realised. The German chemical industry apparently uses less platinum than formerly, having found acid-resisting substitutes less costly and serving much the same purpose. Other metals in the

platinum group, besides palladium, namely, iridium and its substitutes, such as ruthenium and rhodium, have declined to much lower values. There was a sensational slump in the price of iridium, which is now valued at between about £18 and £25 per oz., compared with roughly £75 at the beginning of 1926. The price of crude platinum is now around £19 per oz., compared with £21 10s. a year ago, while the market value in New York was reduced from \$113 to \$103.50 per oz. It was recently reported that an agreement had been made regarding the formation of a new international combination between the larger refining interests, to control the industry and adopt means of propaganda towards furthering the outlet for the metal in the main consuming industrial branches. In prominent quarters closely identified with the industry the utmost reticence so far has been maintained when approached for a statement. There has been neither a confirmation nor a denial given, although the rumours do not appear to be unfounded, according to views expressed in well-informed "outside" quarters.

Precept and Observance

WITHOUT any ambiguity the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium of the League of Nations castigates the laxity shown in enforcing the agreed measures to suppress the illicit trade in narcotics. Its indictment, which is emphasised with insistence, is indeed a serious one: "that the performances of the nations lag very far behind their contractual obligations," and is based on the facts contained in a report recently issued by the Committee, in which the seizures of opium, morphine, heroin and cocaine reported to the League of Nations over a period of seven months in 1926 are recorded. Truly it is a "formidable document," and its details of the diversion of tons of opium and of hundreds of pounds of morphine and heroin into illicit channels, and their seizure move the Committee to the following expression of opinion: "These striking and alarming facts show the appalling extent and the very widespread ramifications of the illicit traffic. They are the more striking, and possibly the more alarming, when it is recalled that 54 nations—and among them are included all the manufacturing and distributing countries—are parties to the Hague Convention of 1912. The Committee has no desire to minimise the gravity of the situation; on the contrary, it holds that a clear statement as to the enormous volume and wide extent of the illicit traffic and a vivid appreciation of what that traffic means in terms of human suffering, misery and degradation are essential to progress and reform. It would, however, again emphasise, with all the insistence at its command, that the performances of the nations lag very far behind their contractual obligations; that neither the Committee nor the League is in a position to grapple with this colossal problem except to the extent to which they are aided in that task by individual Governments; and that the possibilities of direct executive action are necessarily confined to these individual Governments, acting not only within their national territories, but also in direct co-operation with each other. The Committee would again urge, as the most valuable single step which can at present be taken, the immediate ratification and the rigid enforcement by all the nations of the Geneva Convention of 1925." In this connection it is significant to note that so far this Convention has been ratified only by Great Britain, Australia, Bahamas, India, New Zealand, Sarawak, South Africa, Sudan, and Danzig, Egypt, Monaco, Portugal, Salvador, and San Marino. Meanwhile, the individual chemist is being harassed by the powers that be for the non-observance of some trivial formality.

The New French Tariff

THE French Government is about to submit to Parliament a new customs tariff, and in a preliminary report the Minister of Commerce has outlined the general principles which have guided the drafting of the new rates of duty. In consequence of the establishment of several new industries during and since the war, coupled with the return of Alsace and Lorraine, there has been a con-

siderable industrial expansion, and it is felt that the existence of these industries, many of which are of vital national importance, should be adequately safeguarded. The Minister recently pointed out in the Senate, as a proof of the growing industrialisation of France, that in 1913 a deficit of 3,000,000,000 francs in raw materials and of 1,000,000,000 francs in foodstuffs was not balanced by a surplus exportation of manufactured goods, which figured with 2,500,000,000 francs, but by the interest derived from French investments in foreign countries; on the other, in 1926, the deficit of 1,300,000,000 francs in foodstuffs and of 5,859,000,000 francs in raw materials (these values are expressed in terms of gold francs) had been compensated by an excess of exports of manufactured goods representing a value of over 6,000,000,000 francs. The Government has definitely abandoned the suggestion to establish the new rates on a gold basis, and has decided that the system of a maximum and minimum tariff should be maintained, but the specific rates of duty will follow the wholesale price index. That is to say, the duties will be modified whenever the index registers a variation of not less than 20 per cent., and since it is proposed that the necessary adjustments should be made quarterly, it will be seen that the new tariff is designed to adapt itself to economic fluctuations. Further, certain provisions are to be embodied so as to permit the conclusion of special agreements with other countries, and also to compel a more favourable treatment of French manufactures by countries interested in exporting their raw materials to France. From what has so far transpired, the new tariff will contain approximately 1,500 designations, chemicals and allied products alone account for 514 (tariff No. 401 to 915). Pending the definite publication of the Bill, the following proposed new rates of duty, as far as they have been made public, on some articles of interest to our readers will show its general tendency; the rates are given in francs for 100 kilos, according to the minimum tariff (i.e., most favoured nation treatment), those of the maximum tariff being three times higher:—Boric acid, 42; borax, 32; bismuth carbonate, nitrate, and salicylate, 750; other bismuth salts, 20 per cent. *ad val.*; mercury chlorides, and oxides, 5 per cent. *ad val.*; caustic soda, 20; chloroform, 400; iodoform, 3,200; glycerin, crude, 7.50; glycerin, distilled, 52; hexamethylenetetramine and derivatives, 15 per cent. *ad val.*; tartaric acid, 27; citric acid, 80; diethylbarbituric acid, 600; carbolic acid, cryst., 25 per cent. *ad val.*; salicylic acid, 500; benzoic acid, 750; acetylsalicylic acid, 750; acetanilide, 300; aniline and salts, 230; phenacetin, 1,000; nucleinic acid and salts, 9,000; adrenalin and salts, 3,000 (per kilo); atropine and salts, 20 per cent. *ad val.*; caffeine, 2,500; cocaine, 20 per cent. *ad val.*; morphine and salts, 20 per cent. *ad val.*; quinine and salts, 5,000; santonin, 5 per cent. *ad val.*; strychnine and salts, 10 per cent. *ad val.*; eucalyptol, 250; medicated plasters, 15 per cent. *ad val.*; compound medicaments included in an official pharmacopœia, put up for retail sale, 15 per cent. *ad val.*; in bulk, 20 per cent. *ad val.*; not included in a pharmacopœia and the admission of which is permitted on the basis of reciprocity, 15 per cent. *ad val.*

New Books

The Chemical Manufacturers' Directory. Pp. 228. 8 in. by 5 in. Simpkin, Marshall & Co., Ltd. 4s. 6d. net. [The fifty-ninth edition of this popular directory has just been issued. It contains a list of the principal chemical manufacturers in England, Wales and Scotland, with some of the firms in Ireland.]

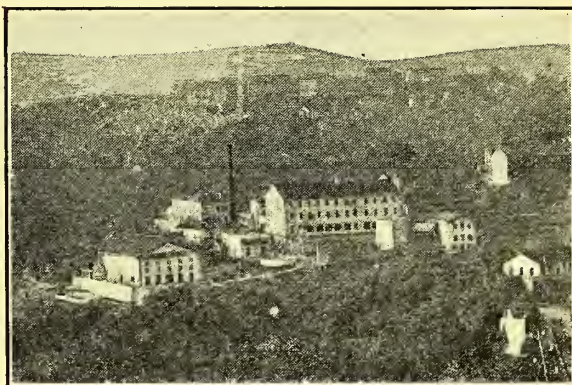
Austen-Leigh, E. C.—*A List of English Clubs in all Parts of the World for 1927.* 4 in. by 6½ in. Pp. 197. 7s. 6d. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne & Co., Ltd., New Street Square, London, E.C.4. [This volume, now in its thirty-fifth year of issue, contains information concerning 3,950 clubs used by English-speaking people in various parts of the world. The plan of the table of contents has been slightly altered, in order to facilitate the use of the list, and a separate index is provided for provincial clubs.]

Perfumes of the Riviera

By the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent

AFTER leaving St. Raphael, the railway runs through the red rocks of the Esterel, where the mountains fringe the sea. But, as Cannes approaches, the vista opens inland, and reveals the wide valley of the Siagne, stretching to the foot of the Maritime Alps, some ten miles to the north of the main line. Up this valley the little branch line from Cannes runs at first through hills and woods, then, as it approaches the mountains, Grasse comes into sight, perched halfway up the slopes of an immense semi-amphitheatre. Below the town endless terraces of flower gardens and olive groves bask in the mid-day sun. Above, protecting the valley from the northern winds, rise the bare and rocky ridges of the Maritime Alps. Grasse itself is one series of terraces. A rack and pinion railway, mounting from the P.L.M. station, conveys the hand-luggage traveller to the centre of the town. Vehicles make the same journey by means of modern boulevards, which are a series of exciting hair-pin bends. These, and the high road traversing from east to west, are practically the only modern thoroughfares in Grasse. The rest of the town is a maze of narrow, crooked lanes, lined with somewhat dingy six-storey houses. Those running north and south are usually simply staircases, and steps are certainly the easiest way of mounting such slopes. Here, there and everywhere tall chimneys mark the sites of the perfume factories, which number about forty. These all have some features in common, yet each has its individuality. Perhaps the easiest broad distinction to draw is between those which strictly confine themselves to the preparation of raw materials for sale to manufacturing perfumers, and those which also turn out finished goods. Those appertaining to the last-named class are naturally more disposed to cater to the curiosity of the casual visitor, and their arrangements for allowing a cursory yet comprehensive idea of the industry are intelligently and pleasantly organised. Parties are now brought from Cannes and Nice by motor-car or charabanc, and on any sunny afternoon quite a fleet of such vehicles may be noticed outside certain popular factories. Bruno Court's is an interesting example. Situated on a small square in the old town, it takes its name of Notre-Dame-des-Fleurs from the fact that it was once a convent. The remains of a little chapel are still shown just off the vast hall where the flowers are heaped during the busy season. The visitor enters a sales-room full of attractively put-up perfumery, and containing a portrait in oils of M. Bruno Court, who founded the factory in 1812. One of the quiet black-clad girls conducts the party round the main hall and its offshoots, giving brief but comprehensive explanations. She walks up to a stack of "chassis," lifts off the top tray, and shows the fresh flowers lying on the layer of pure fat which covers all the sheet of glass except for a one-inch margin. She explains how hundreds of such "chassis," placed one above the other, are left for twenty-four hours or so, and subsequently turned upside down and re-stacked. Then, when the perfume has impregnated the fat, the flowers are removed, and a fresh layer substituted, and the process continued till the fat is thoroughly perfumed. This is called "enfleurage." Certain other and less delicate flowers are put into metal receptacles containing hot fat (kept warm by a water bath) and stirred either by hand with spatules or by more modern mechanical means until the perfume is extracted. This is called "maceration." Here again, of course, the exhausted flowers are removed and replaced by freshly-gathered blossoms until such time as the pomade is thoroughly perfumed. The third of the classical processes, distillation, is also described as we stand before the huge still, and a sample of the plant under treatment is shown. An object lesson in soap-making on similar lines terminates the visit. Towards the farther end of the town, on the high road to Cannes, is Molinard's perfumery. This firm makes quite a speciality of showing visitors over, and have a very smart showroom and reception-room with old local furniture, etc. Just opposite is Mero & Boyveau's factory. This old-established firm is remodelling its premises. It deals in raw perfumery only, so is not a show-place. There are doubtless several other firms which offer the same

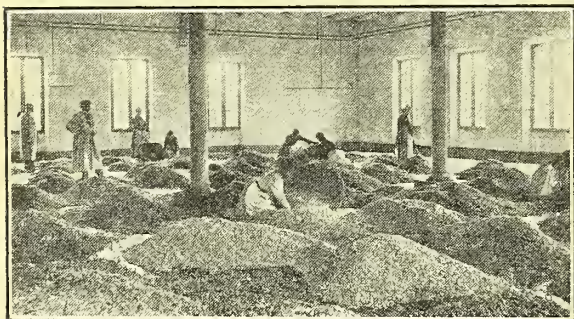
facilities for a visit; in fact, to look in at a Grasse perfume factory is an item on the programme of every conscientious tourist who "does" the Riviera thoroughly. On the other hand, the makers of raw perfumery, who deal exclusively with manufacturing perfumery firms, have no great incentive to encourage the casual visitor, who may find it very difficult to obtain entrance to the factory, unless provided with some special introduction to the firm. A very courteous exception was, however, made in my favour at Bernard Escoffier's as a C. & D. representative. Here, as at other places, I entered on what I boldly imagined was the ground floor until I was conducted to the back window and invited to look on to the roof of the factory below and on to terraces of flower-gardens belonging to this old-established firm. One advantage of a terraced town is the facilities it affords for ample cool cellarage, so valuable for flowers during the Riviera summer, as well as for storing pomades and fats. Sometimes these storehouses are, as in this case, hewn out of the living rock. Copious springs of cool water, emerging from the same rocky source, are a second curious and special feature of the place. In the distilling room I came across another ingenious utilisation of the difference of levels. A footway from the flower stores was carried along level with the mouths of the stills, so that truckloads of blossoms could be shot into the huge receptacles with a minimum of labour. On the floor far below I saw a little trap door opposite the discharge-door of each still; and it was explained to me that the



GRASSE.—Perfume factory of Roure-Bertrand Fils.

exhausted flowers were thus shot into what ought to have been cellarage below, but was in fact another floor level with the roadway outside. One still, entirely cased over with non-conducting material, was, I was told, used for sandalwood. For, although Grasse undoubtedly owes its supremacy in raw perfumes to the products of its happy valley, it draws its material from every corner of the globe. I do not propose to give the long list of floral and other raw products which this little out-of-the-way town of barely 20,000 inhabitants imports from the four continents, the reader has only to consult the price-list of any well-known local firm. What is more interesting is the comparatively modern and growing tendency towards the actual acquisition of land in the French colonies, etc., by large Grasse firms for growing purposes. I casually learnt that Chiris, for instance, has vast Algerian estates, of which a portion supply orange flowers and geranium: and his star anise and benzoin are in the same manner produced in Indo-China. Roure-Bertrand has also geranium gardens in Algeria and in Syria. Lautier's already cultivate roses, orange, cassia, etc., for their own use in Syria. But to return to Grasse itself. Payan is an old local name there—I believe there is a story that a Florentine who introduced this perfume industry in the 16th century lived in the "Maison Payan." However, Payan & Bertrand's factory is now amongst the most modern in Grasse, and is also one of the most suburban, picturesquely situated among olive groves and rose gardens beyond the railway viaduct that spans the valley. This firm confines itself to natural perfumes, but at the time of my visit most of the products under treatment were of overseas origin, as is usually the

case outside the actual flower season. Here I saw how a sandalwood log is reduced to powder by pushing the butt against a sort of revolving cutter; the wiry roots of vetiver chopped fine by hand on rough wooden blocks; as well as the distillation of orris root. The "Florentine flask," by which the oil and water separate by simple difference in density, reminded one of the old legend connected with the name of the firm. I also noticed a simple sieve-like apparatus for removing the foreign substances from jasmine flowers by vibration. Theoretically, of course, every flower is separately picked, but the shortness of the flower season, the heavy crops grown nowadays, and the increasing scarcity of labour, all tend towards "speeding up." Pilar Frères' factory I did not actually go over, but I had an interesting chat on various matters with a member of the firm. I could not help remarking



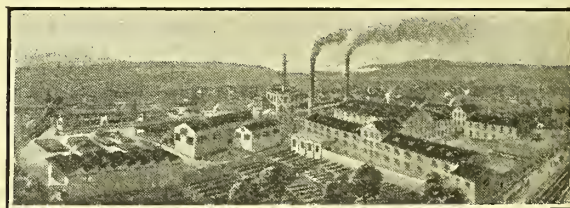
GRASSE.—A consignment of violets at Roure-Bertrand Fils.

to him that it seemed to me that the most notable feature of this "valley of flowers" was the entire absence of the flowers, and suggested I had perhaps come at the wrong time. He agreed, but added that even in the season anyone but a very early riser would probably have a similar impression. "For instance," he said, "take jasmine, the most popular crop here just now. The flowers open at night, and theoretically every one should be picked as soon as the morning dew has dried, and by the hour that ordinary folk are up and about. As a matter of fact, if the crop is heavy, work would begin about 4.30 a.m., and the pickers may not—though they will if they can—finish before nearly eleven. They had, of course, to leave off earlier in the old days, when they carried the baskets as carefully as possible, on their heads or in panniers on donkeys, into the town. There was, you know, a tradition that a flower must not be shaken or bruised, and so on. But nowadays a collecting clerk is installed in each rural centre, with books and scales, and a motor car. As soon as the last lot is weighed and booked, off he drives with his car, full of huge special baskets, to the factory. We shoot the flowers on the floor of a cellar or cool storehouse, and all hands get to work at once. What you hear about labour shortage does not, I think, refer so much to factory work as to the field labour. There is a sort of tradition among the women in the town here that everyone who can should 'work in the flowers' during the season; it is their pride to do so, I think, as well as their profit. Yes, it is hot here in the jasmine season. Our factory hands knock off about noon, but they are back at 3 p.m. or so, and then work till eight, or later, if necessary." The three largest factories at which I called were those of Chiris, Roure-Bertrand and Lautier Fils. To describe these in detail would exceed the space at my disposal, even could I really remember half the interesting and curious details which my guides, the technical managers or head chemists of the establishments, unwearingly pointed out hour after hour, in some cases for the best part of a working day. Of all the factories I visited, Chiris's struck me the most from an architectural point of view. It looks like what it indeed originally was, a handsome old-world country mansion standing in its own grounds. I believe this firm is the oldest in the local trade; at any rate, it dates from 1768. After a short wait in a handsome modern hall, hung around with interesting photographs of the industry, I went through a series of vast workshops and cellars. One store

room was full of large metal cylinders of fat, beef and pork fat mixed. The latter, I was told, comes from the neighbourhood of Bologna, where the pigs are not killed before they are two years old. Needless to say that the purity of the fat is a *sine qua non* in perfumery; the least bit of blood or foreign matter may render a whole vat rancid, and to avoid these "dead losses" which may cripple and finally ruin a small man, the most constant vigilance is necessary. An old foreman of lifelong experience is for this reason a valuable asset. The perfumed fats or pomades, in an adjoining cellar, were in great square wooden boxes, lined with zinc, and provided with hinged lids. A third store contained a long array of huge metal cylinders, some twelve feet high, containing perfumed alcohols. These, I understood, improved, like wine, by keeping. But, unlike the wine merchant, the raw-perfumery manufacturer can never keep his stock on hand for very long, and sends out his goods in strict rotation.

The process of extracting perfumes from flowers by hydrocarbon vapours or petroleum ether dates, I believe, back to the days of Robiquet, but its practical commercial application is comparatively recent. Chiris's special building was constructed in 1899, and with its lofty white walls, open tracery windows, and vast dimensions, is suggestive of the nave of a small cathedral: it is rather less than half the length of Notre Dame de Paris. The huge metal "digesters" are grouped in batteries of nine; and I understood that in spite of the fact that this installation must have been among the earliest of its kind, a young chemist fresh from a modern training college would find little or nothing to criticise or alter. Roure-Bertrand's is a comparatively modern building with fine spacious cool halls. One thing that particularly struck me here was the immense variety of products handled at Grasse, to which allusion has already been made. The flower seasons, after all, are comparatively short, and to treat overseas and colonial raw material during slack periods is a practice that may grow as years roll on. Here I saw several processes in actual operation, including the charging of the "digesters" for this "ether" process, which is so steadily growing, and probably represents the industry of the future. It is hardly so picturesque as the old methods, and much more like modern factory manipulations.

Orris root, the rhizomes of which had been passed under a huge vertical millstone hard by, was now in the form of a coarse powder. A set of metal plates, some three feet in diameter and punched all over with holes nearly the size of a shilling, had been extracted from the "digester," and cleaned of the vegetable refuse. On these perforated plates the powder was strewn, a little straw being first put on to prevent the orris falling through the holes; then each plate was piled on the preceding one till the digester was full of them. The receptacle was next hermetically sealed by bolts and nuts, and then there was nothing more to see till the operation was finished. Indeed, what most strikes one



GRASSE.—Perfume factory of Lautier Fils.

about these processes is that all is done in closed vessels, and one hardly notices whether the apparatus is working or not when one enters the hall.

Oak moss I saw treated in similar fashion. The grinding of this is a dusty business, and special precautions in the way of ventilation have to be taken. This substance, which I saw in several other factories, is of course not a perfume in itself, but serves to give "body" to certain perfumes. The same is the case with violet leaves, which I likewise often came across in the factories; quite large quantities are used, but I under-

stand the percentage of actual oil given off, both with this and orris, is small. I saw these being taken out of the digester: mere vegetable refuse, totally exhausted by the process. At Lautier's I was given a curious object lesson in the older and newer processes of manufacture. To fully appreciate the comparison, some preliminary remarks may be necessary. How flowers can best be treated, from the point of view of extraction of perfume, seemed to be still to some extent an open question. At any rate, I heard many and various opinions expressed, as I went through this and the other factories, by men whose thorough competence and experience could hardly be questioned. Naturally, when new processes are proposed, they are apt at first to meet with hostile criticism, and the best are often adopted but slowly. At Grasse, I would suggest, this hostility was not so much on the part of the local makers as on that of their customers, the actual makers of the finished article. It must again be repeated here that flower growing, and consequently flower treatment, is essentially a seasonal trade. For weary weeks and months the factory runs on a skeleton staff. Then, all in a few weeks, come the heaviest crops of the year; as if intentionally to intensify the strain the rose and orange flower bloom practically at the same time. Tons pour daily into the factories, the whole population of the town is mobilised, so to speak, lest its floral wealth fade ere it can be treated. Naturally, in such a business, any labour-saving process, any invention by



GRASSE.—A field of tuberôses of Lautier Fils.

which the "rush" can be coped with more readily, is welcomed by the Grasse manufacturer. But on one condition—it must not essentially change, it must not even unduly modify the "known, admitted, and approved" specialities for which he caters.

His Parisian or London client (two-thirds of Grasse's turnover comes in foreign money) has his own old-established, reputed and remunerative lines. His recipes for their preparation are, we will suppose, founded on the time-honoured though essentially slow and expensive process of "enfleurage" already described. Even if the flower can be equally efficiently treated by newer processes—I believe the general verdict is that jasmine and tuberose cannot be—the resulting essential oil, excellent though it be, may differ slightly in perfume from the original article; and the customer will have none of it. Naturally, as time goes on, and new perfumers put fresh lines on the market, the demand for the raw article produced by modern means grows steadily, and the Grasse factory can increase its plant. But the process of change is slow, not through local, but through outside conservatism; this simple fact should be borne in mind by those disposed to criticise any apparent want of initiative in modernising methods at Grasse. As a matter of fact, most firms have nowadays a "hydrocarbon" factory, and several firms have built special premises at Mouans-Sartoux, once a tiny village on the line from Grasse to Cannes, but during the last decade or so steadily growing out of all knowledge. But to return to the question of new and older processes. To lay the flowers on the fat for "enfleurage" is an easy

matter. To pick them off by hand is tedious work, for not a single petal must be left adhering; decaying vegetable matter would be fatal to perfumery. So hundreds of women are necessary for this delicate manual process, and this just at the busiest seasons. A mechanical process was evidently required. Lautier patented in 1913 a special machine, whereby the chassis are placed (flowers and fat downwards) on a sort of endless belt, and a toothed, comb-like scraper removes the blossoms. It is claimed that the number of "hands" necessary for enfleurage can be reduced by 60 per cent. by the use of this apparatus. Next we studied "maceration." The old process implied stirring the hot fat and flowers for a time that varied according to the blossoms under treatment, but which may be roughly estimated at an hour. Subsequently the exhausted flowers were placed under hydraulic presses to exhaust the last remains of perfume. Lautier in 1919 patented a process by which flowers are shot into the upper tube of a cylindrical receptacle. Inside this a vacuum is created to open the pores of the flower and enable the fat to penetrate every tissue. About ten minutes suffice to treat a quantity equal to that obtained by thirty or forty of the old-fashioned metal basins. Then the lower door of the top cylinder is opened, and the mass falls into a second cylinder below, where the pressing or crushing process is effected. The subsequent treatment of these "waxes" or semi-liquids I saw at Lautier's hydrocarbon factory, down by the P.L.M. station. The general principle of the apparatus there used was explained to me by a parable from Nature: "How does the sun dry up the pools after rain? Not by intense heat—the water is never hot—but by steady evaporation. That is our idea." Not that the process seems particularly slow. I was assured that the larger apparatus, where the petroleum ether is used without vacuum, deals with 300 kilos per hour. The smaller apparatus, in which a vacuum is created, treats 30 kilos per hour, and performs the finishing operation. Thirty tons of flowers could be dealt with in a day, I was assured. The orange-flower perfume, I saw, came in as a thick semi-liquid. The wax is extracted, and is utilised, I learnt, for boot polish and similar purposes, and the rest of the liquid is then treated for perfume. I was asked to notice the very small stock of hydrocarbons in the underground store outside this factory, this process requiring a very reduced consumption of these volatile liquids. I understand that some firms treat even such flowers as the jasmine and tuberose by the new process, though I cannot help thinking the bulk still cling to "enfleurage" for these two crops. The jonquil is "too small a matter to be worth mentioning," as several of my informants put it. But jasmine is for the moment the queen. The crop amounted to 200 tons in 1924, and is now variously estimated at from 1,000 to 1,500 tons—i.e., it rivals even those ancient sovereigns of perfumery, the rose and orange blossom. Its cultivation will probably continue to extend while fancy prices rule. "You see that patch of ground opposite," said my cicerone at Payan & Bertrand's; "that was once an olive grove like the surrounding terraces. Now all the fine old trees are hacked down. And it's like that everywhere. The reason? Jasmine, of course." The reasons given for the extraordinary demand for jasmine were various. "Because there is no really good perfume without some admixture of this odour," said one. "Because they cannot produce jasmine synthetically," said a second. "H'm," said a third when I repeated this remark, "All I know is that X—, the big synthetic firm which advertises jasmine perfume, used to come to me yearly for a small quantity of the natural product. I presumed it was to give the final 'bouquet' to his synthetic article. Well, latterly he has bought none of me, and I do not think he has bought elsewhere, so I presume he has now hit it near enough to satisfy his clientèle."

COMPANIES DISSOLVED.—Notice has been given in "The London Gazette" that the names of the undermentioned companies have been struck off the register and the companies dissolved: Casein, Ltd.; Commercial and Chemical Supplies, Ltd.; Tennessee Phosphate Syndicate, Ltd.; Vinprotex, Ltd.

Festivities

Dinner at Great Yarmouth

THE annual dinner of the Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association was held on March 3 at Hill's Restaurant, an enjoyable evening being spent. The President (Mr. P. R. Hill, J.P.) occupied the chair, and gave "The Visitors," Mr. G. Jeeves, President of the Lowestoft Association, responding. After dinner a whist drive was held, Mr. F. E. Whitfield acting as M.C. The following were prize-winners:—*Ladies*: Miss Dorothy Bridges and Mrs. Rumbold. *Gentlemen*: Mr. J. W. Royle and Mr. P. R. Hill.

Ipswich Whist Drive and Dance

THE Ipswich and Suffolk Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held a whist drive and dance on February 16, when about 130 members and their friends participated in a most enjoyable evening. Mrs. Smalley presented the prizes as follows:—Mrs. Willett, Mrs. Gammage, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Catchpole, Miss K. O. Fenn, Mrs. Staunton, Mr. D. Urwick and Mr. J. Smith. Miss C. Fisher and Mr. G. Wallidge obtained the prize for the spot dance. The chairman, Mr. C. Smalley, and the secretary, Mr. G. Grave, were the M.C.'s for the whist drive, and Mr. G. Grave for the dance. Various wholesale houses contributed towards the prize fund.

North Staffordshire Chemists' Dinner

THE annual dinner of the North Staffordshire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on March 3, Mr. E. M. Mellor (chairman) presiding. Prior to the dinner, Mr. Thomas Marns (member of the Council) addressed a meeting of members of the branch on pharmaceutical politics. Mr. J. A. Dale proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society," and Mr. Marns, who responded, referred to the present position of pharmacy and the necessity of having representation in Parliament. Mr. W. H. Kemp submitted "The Visitors," to which Mr. Barrett Greene and Mr. W. R. Dunn replied. During the evening cello solos were given by Mr. Granville Shaw, and listened to with interest.

Newbery's (Cardiff) Dance

THE third annual staff dance of the Cardiff house of Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd., was held at the Bute Rooms on March 2. A reception of the guests, numbering about 200, was held by the Cardiff general manager, Mr. E. G. T. Loyley, and Mrs. Loyley, and a souvenier of the occasion presented to everyone present. Among the party were the following Cardiff chemists: Messrs. J. Murray, S. W. Hague, E. A. Ward, C. Thomas, G. C. Jenkins, S. B. Eason, E. G. Edwards, R. Lloyd, A. T. Mogg, and C. Morgan. There was also a contingent from Newport, including Messrs. W. H. Padget (President, Newport Chemists' Association), A. Bloom, C. Paine, F. Clarke, and Dunn. A large number of those present were in fancy dress, for which prizes were given. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Loyley, who was presented with a charming bouquet of tulips. Mr. E. A. Ward, Penylan, was awarded first prize in the gentlemen's class for an effective Chinese impersonation, and Mr. W. H. Padget, representing an Eno character, was awarded a prize. The party sat down to supper at 11 p.m. Mr. C. Bevan, representative for S.W. England territory, was responsible for the successful arrangements.

Western Pharmacists' Dance

IN spite of the ravages of the influenza fiend, the dance of the Western Pharmacists' Association (of London), held at the Portman Rooms on March 3, was, if anything, more successful than usual. There were about 140 present, and Mr. Bernard Wilkinson discharged the duties of director of ceremonies with his accustomed *savoir faire*. The guests were received by the President (Mr. C. G. Bonner) and Mrs. Bonner (with whom were Miss Irene and Miss Winifred Bonner). Prominent supporters were: Mr. and Mrs. Wells (of the South-Western Association), Mr. and Mrs. Reed (of the West Ham Association), Mrs. Freke (Pharmaceutical Councilor), Miss Borrowman, Miss Dennis Hayes, Miss Helena

Stewart, Mr. H. N. Linstead (secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society), Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Melhuish and Miss Melhuish, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Noble, Miss Dora Noble, Mr. Frank Noble, Mr. and Mrs. W. Browne and Miss Browne, Mrs. Bernard Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Warburton, Mrs. and Miss Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Gwilym Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. McBride, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Lester, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Courtenay, Mr. and Mrs. Cane, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Tarry, Mr. and Mrs. Tippetts, Mr. Houlston Morgan and Miss Elsie Morgan (H. Roberts & Co., Italy), Mr. and Mrs. G. Beaton, Mr. and Mrs. Campkin, Mr. and Mrs. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. Abernethy, Mr. Harry Martin, Mr. John Harrison, and Mr. P. O. Royle. Two "lemon" dances afforded considerable amusement, and there were likewise two spot dances. The rewards for being "on the spot" went to Mr. and Mrs. Lester and to Miss Hall and partner. A good deal of credit for the successful evening is due to the social secretary (Mr. W. B. Falding).

Halifax Chemists' Dinner

THE annual dinner of the Halifax Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at the Old Cock Hotel on February 24. In the absence, through illness, of the chairman (Mr. H. K. Woodward), Mr. J. E. Wormald (vice-chairman) presided, among others being Messrs. G. Dixon, E. H. Simmons (Member of the Pharmaceutical Council), Dr. W. Sutcliffe (Bradford Chemists' Association), Amos Culpan and J. Fletcher (Halifax Health Insurance Committee). Mr. L. Chambers proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society," and Mr. E. H. Simmons, in the course of replying, discussed the position of the Departmental Inquiry on Poisons, stating that the terms of reference were very wide, and somewhat ominous, because if the questions submitted were answered affirmatively there was no doubt, without being pessimistic, that they would strike at the root of some of the functions and powers of the Pharmaceutical Society. As a result of the Dangerous Drugs Act there had been considerable overlapping of functions between the Home Office, the Privy Council and the Pharmaceutical Society. There had been occasions when the functions exercised by those bodies had been directly in conflict. On that Commission pharmacy was getting a fair chance in the cross-examination of the various witnesses. It could not be said the Society had ever failed to administer the Acts with which it had been entrusted in an honest, impartial and efficient manner. Instead of taking away some of the powers they possessed it would be in the interest of the general public if some of those powers were increased. As a result of the report of the Committee they would have a consolidated Pharmacy Bill, but the Bill introduced was by no means necessarily the Act of Parliament. The most urgent need of pharmacy to-day was to secure representation in the House of Commons at the earliest possible moment, and they should bring that question into the forefront of practical pharmaceutical politics. Mr. P. W. Swire proposed "Kindred Branches and Associations," and Mr. W. Sutcliffe replied. Mr. E. C. Swire proposed "Our Guests," and Mr. J. Fletcher, acknowledging the same, said how pleased the local N.H.I. Committee were with the work of the Halifax chemists, who gave a most efficient service. They dealt with thirteen thousand or fourteen thousand prescriptions per month, and the Committee received no complaints, which was very satisfactory indeed. An excellent entertainment was contributed by Messrs. F. E. H. Soar, K. Dixon, G. Armitage, P. W. Swire, W. R. Roberts, Hampson J. Bottomley, N. Greenwood, and A. Haigh (accompanist). On the proposition of the chairman, seconded by Mr. H. Hebden, thanks were accorded to the hostess, to the artists, and to Mr. Roberts, the secretary.

Business Changes

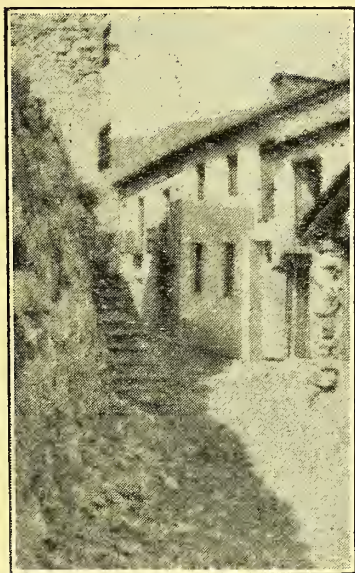
MR. S. A. SHEARD, chemist and druggist, 11 Cambridge Crescent and 9 Leeds Road, Harrogate, has acquired the business of Mr. G. Pattison, Ph.C., 70 Station Parade.

MR. A. DEWAR, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of the late Mr. G. Stevens, chemist and druggist, 6 Bebington Road, Higher Tranmere, Birkenhead.

The Thermal Waters of Ax and of Andorra

By DR. J. G. F. DRUCE, M.Sc. (LOND.)

AX-LES-THERMES, in the French department of Ariège, is visited annually by many French and also Spanish and English visitors. It is situated at the foot of the Pyrenees, and there are more than sixty thermal springs, the temperature of which varies between 18° C. and 77° C. (64-170° F.), with an output of nearly a million gallons every 24 hours; the volume of the water is independent of the time of year. That there are many subterranean springs, especially in one quarter, which have not been discovered is apparent from the fact that when snow falls it melts immediately because the ground is heated by the



THE THERMAL BATHS AT LAS ESCALDAS, ANDORRA

warm springs. Some of the sources are merely used for household purposes by the women-folk. Others are diverted to the thermal stations where patients are treated with various types of baths. The different springs are distinguished by their different mineral content or alkalinity, and by the amount of sulphur they contain. The sulphur is partly combined and partly present in the elementary form, and its amount can vary widely. From some springs the water appears blue or milky white (Source Bleu; Source du Mystère; Source Fontan; etc.) owing to the colloidal sulphur suspended in it. In other springs the alkalinity, due to sodium carbonate and silicate and some lithia, is pronounced. Professor C. Moureu has recently shown that the gas evolved from the Source Viguerie at Ax contains argon and helium, as well as nitrogen. The composition of the gas was found to be:—

	Per cent.
Nitrogen	98.45
Argon (with traces of krypton and xenon)	1.453
Helium (with traces of neon)	0.097

The presence of the inert gases points to a radioactive origin, to which may be due the beneficial results from the treatment with the thermal waters. The curative properties have been known for a long time, and an early medical pamphlet referring to their value appeared in 1758. Between Ax-les-Thermes and Spain is the tiny republic of Andorra. This republic, whose independence is guaranteed by both Spain and France, is unique in many ways. For instance, it possesses no army, no police, no postage stamps, and, except for a short distance to Soldeu, no roads. There are over 5,000 Andorrans occupying about 160 square miles of high Pyrenees valleys. The six parishes are named after the six villages. The

least primitive village is Las Escaldas (or Les Escaldes in French; Catalan is the prevailing tongue), which name suggests hot springs like those at Ax. There are such springs, but their only use at present is for household purposes, although one day they will doubtless be exploited. An attempt was made in this direction some years ago by some Spanish people, with the sanction of the Bishop of Urgel, who looks after the Andorrans' spiritual needs.

Making Dispensing Pay

V. Summary

IN these days, how is the average layman to know which shop is that of a dispensing chemist—or even which is a chemist's shop? In the old days a chemist's shop, with its carboys, specie jars and similar well-known signs, could never be mistaken for any other type of shop. It was a permanent advertisement for the chemist. Now, with one window full of cameras and photographic apparatus, and the other full of toilet aids and perfume, how can the would-be customer know that here is the shop to which prescriptions should be brought? Except for certain words on the hanging signs or the facia, there is no outward indication of the fact that dispensing is an important feature in the business there carried on. There is very little opportunity for the man in the street, or the woman in the bus, to know that the modern pharmacy is really a chemist's shop.

THE RETURN OF THE CARBOY

It is a useful thing for any pharmacist, and particularly for one having a modern pharmacy, to introduce or reintroduce carboys as window decorations. The carboy with its coloured contents is the visible symbol of professional pharmacy. In the shop itself there have been many changes. The shop rounds with their gold and black (or red) labels, the ointment and pill jars with the Latin labels which at one time impressed the lay mind, have been relegated to the back shop in many cases. Perhaps the space on the shelves that are in full view of the customers is too valuable to make the return of the bottles and jars feasible. In any case, the carboy and specie jar should be retained if at all possible. As a form of publicity it costs nothing but means much. It impresses all and sundry, both our own countrymen and foreigners, with the antiquity of our calling, and in addition with the fact that we are primarily dispensers of medicine.

PHARMACY WEEK

We have our "weeks" for infant welfare, extermination of rats, shopping, and even civic celebration and municipal advertising: why not a pharmacy week? Such a week seems to have been tried with some degree of success in the United States (*C. & D.*, II, 1926, p. 825). The idea is to have a concentrated effort for one week, when all connected with the drug trade should unite to tell the world what pharmacy is and what a pharmacist does. Pharmacists, local and national associations appertaining to pharmacy, schools of pharmacy, wholesalers, pharmacists engaged in hospital and other public or semi-public dispensing and any other organisation of chemists should collectively and individually put the pharmacist's position before the public; let them know that pharmacy is a profession composed of educated and qualified men and women; point out that the qualified and trained pharmacist is the greatest safeguard for the public against the abuse and misuse of poisons. For the purpose use could be made of the Press, B.B.C., Rotary clubs, literary societies, window displays, talks to schools, and any other other means of publicity to emphasise the existence of an efficient dispensing service for the nation. It would be an ambitious scheme, but it is worthy of serious consideration. If such a scheme was put into operation the good it would do for pharmacy, as well as for the education of the general public, would be incalculable. Finally, the motto of the pharmacist who seeks to make dispensing pay is to be "the best chemist in the town"—the best in every way.

German Foreign Trade

THE effects of the coal strike in Great Britain on Germany's foreign trade in 1926 are reflected in the returns now published by the Statistical Bureau of the Reich. Whereas in 1925 the excess of imports over exports amounted to 4,242,103,000 marks, in 1926 the adverse balance of trade was reduced to 711,943,000 marks; indeed, in this connection it is highly significant to note that on comparing the returns for the first nine months of 1925 and 1926 respectively, we find that in the place of an adverse trade balance, amounting to no less than 3,911,668,000 marks, recorded for the period January to September, 1925, the corresponding first nine months of 1926 actually show an excess of exports over imports to the value of 82,266,000 marks. In 1926 Germany exported 62,014,050 tons of merchandise, valued at 9,854,321,000 marks, compared with 38,325,418 tons, valued at 8,838,061,000 marks, in 1925. In other words, while the volume of exports in 1926 was by no less than 23,688,632 tons greater than in 1925, this enormous expansion in weight is not reflected in a proportionate increase in the value of Germany's exports, the increase over 1925 amounting to 1,016,260,000 marks. A study of the official statistics reveals that Group 2, "Mineral and Fossil Raw Materials, Mineral Oils," shows a leap in exports from 25,017,175 tons in 1925 to 46,306,607 tons in 1926, viz., an increase of 21,289,432 tons. Turning to a consideration of the imports, these figure with 43,275,336 tons, value 10,566,264,000 marks, in 1926, against 51,972,105 tons, value 13,080,164,000 marks, in 1925. Exports in Group 4, "Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products, Dyes and Colours," show a slight expansion, an increase from 3,738,554 tons, valued at 897,723,000 marks, in 1925, to 3,995,924 tons, valued at 994,256,000 marks, in 1926. In the following table Germany's imports and exports of goods of interest to the chemical and drug trade are given for 1925 and 1926, based on the official classification of the German Statistical Department. Wherever figures are given of the exchanges with Great Britain, parts of the British Empire, and the United States, these have been included; it may be mentioned that the country of origin, or of destination, figures in the official statistics only when the volume of trade with Germany amounted to at least 150,000 marks in 1925.

	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
Acetaldehyde; paraldehyde ..	55,100	89,900	43,500	78,100
Acid, acetic; acetic anhydride ..	—	—	5,815,900	8,573,100
Great Britain ..	—	—	1,557,300	2,333,800
Brit. India ..	—	—	124,500	439,800
U.S.A. ..	—	—	—	254,900
Acid, benzoic, and benzoates ..	—	64,500	—	361,100
Acid, boric; borax ..	6,036,900	2,033,900	1,474,800	1,696,000
Great Britain ..	4,162,300	971,000	—	—
U.S.A. ..	1,593,200	814,400	—	—
Acid, citric ..	348,800	189,100	24,100	25,700
Acid, formic, and formates, n.e.s. ..	—	2,000	—	3,929,300
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	456,700
Brit. India ..	—	—	—	252,500
U.S.A. ..	—	—	—	1,024,300
Acid, lactic; lactates ..	18,600	5,800	1,680,900	2,221,200
Great Britain ..	—	—	294,700	355,100
Australia ..	—	—	—	130,900
U.S.A. ..	—	—	359,900	414,800
Acid, oxalic; acid pot. oxalate ..	9,100	—	4,584,200	3,999,700
Great Britain ..	—	—	664,900	374,400
U.S.A. ..	—	—	1,101,200	791,500
Acid, salicylic; salicylates ..	—	6,000	—	356,500
Acid, tannic ..	—	22,400	—	386,100
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	47,600
Acid, tartaric ..	18,400	38,800	3,576,500	2,748,100
Great Britain ..	—	—	1,033,400	1,085,600
U.S.A. ..	—	—	531,600	398,000
Alkaloids of cinchona, and compounds ..	1,277	9,979	97,679	91,963
Great Britain ..	—	—	2,268	—
Brit. India ..	—	—	7,139	11,969
U.S.A. ..	—	—	4,867	5,746
Alkaloids, n.e.s. ..	41,394	31,208	77,897	85,291
Great Britain ..	2,269	—	2,256	2,502

	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
Alkaloids, n.e.s. ..	—	—	949	3,016
Brit. India ..	—	—	85	3,551
Canada ..	—	—	6,232	4,518
U.S.A. ..	—	—	—	—
Ammon. chloride ..	143,500	72,500	13,813,400	24,094,600
Great Britain ..	—	—	2,307,600	1,911,100
U.S.A. ..	—	—	3,716,600	6,308,400
Ammon. sulphate ..	321,500	1,248,500	344,380,200	464,065,000
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	1,027,000
U.S.A. ..	—	—	16,414,900	3,229,900
Bismuth salts and compounds, n.e.s. ..	—	400	—	78,000
Bromides: pot.; sod.; ammon.; iron ..	101,400	13,800	597,600*	802,300*
Great Britain ..	—	—	139,200	179,900
U.S.A. ..	—	—	132,300	90,000
Bromine ..	7,300	—	275,500	267,400
Great Britain ..	—	—	110,900	98,600
Camphor; manna ..	280,000	147,800	1,482,400	1,821,300
Great Britain ..	—	—	147,100	48,200
Brit. India ..	—	—	56,500	198,100
U.S.A. ..	—	—	930,000	1,137,400
Cardamoms ..	52,500	52,400	—	—
Brit. India ..	20,800	24,500	—	—
Ceylon ..	26,400	21,300	—	—
Catechu ..	576,900	441,200	—	—
Brit. India ..	273,400	232,300	—	—
Caustic potash ..	5,600	7,400	28,981,100	30,040,800
Great Britain ..	—	—	4,159,300	4,472,900
U.S.A. ..	—	—	5,408,100	5,606,500
Caustic soda ..	261,000	89,500	8,997,200	15,977,400
Chloroform; chloral hydrate ..	—	3,400	241,700	292,900
Brit. India ..	—	—	—	25,400
Cinchona ..	1,823,900	1,423,700	51,000	47,400
Cinnamon ..	247,200	218,200	—	—
Ceylon ..	245,000	218,200	—	—
Cloves ..	759,400	557,400	—	—
Cocoa butter ..	600	5,400	1,346,900	475,600
Copper sulphate; copper and iron sulphate ..	312,200	325,800	3,952,100	8,913,600
Cream of tartar; Seignette salt ..	2,927,700	1,670,000	969,600†	622,300†
Great Britain ..	—	—	46,700	—
U.S.A. ..	500	—	70,100	—
Eau de Cologne ..	—	—	246,700	279,800
Great Britain ..	—	—	10,900	—
Brit. S. Africa ..	—	—	30,000	40,200
Brit. India ..	—	—	23,100	—
Australia ..	—	—	26,800	—
Ether ..	—	—	182,700	167,400
Fusel oils; amyl, butyl, propyl alcohol ..	88,100	198,700	1,773,900	642,700
Great Britain ..	—	—	377,700	379,600
Canada ..	—	—	—	103,500
U.S.A. ..	—	62,500	1,092,500	—
Gelatin ..	76,600	260,500	1,351,000	1,411,000
Great Britain ..	—	—	175,300	187,000
Canada ..	—	—	—	24,900
U.S.A. ..	—	—	632,700	632,800
Ginger ..	188,700	185,500	—	—
Glycerin, crude ..	570,800	1,360,700	1,016,100	1,664,300
Great Britain ..	35,600	—	—	255,500
U.S.A. ..	—	—	—	556,700
Glycerin, pure ..	174,300	523,500	1,928,300	3,683,400
Great Britain ..	—	311,800	—	—
Canada ..	—	—	274,200	95,500
U.S.A. ..	—	—	163,200	1,199,000
Hexamethylene-tetramine ..	—	1,500	—	120,100
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	51,500
Honey; artificial honey ..	4,483,500	5,467,500	7,400	7,600
U.S.A. ..	696,300	1,247,800	—	—
Guatemala ..	534,700	1,050,300	—	—
Iodides: pot.; sod.; ammon. ..	400	700	72,500†	83,200†
Iodine ..	377,000	167,300	88,100	92,000
Lead acetate ..	—	3,100	1,258,600	1,560,700
Great Britain ..	—	—	352,700	574,900
Brit. India ..	—	—	184,000	390,100
Lead oxide ..	829,800	593,400	1,065,000	1,382,700
Great Britain ..	355,100	271,700	323,100	517,300
Lead, red ..	1,264,200	509,800	2,578,800	4,964,100
Great Britain ..	654,300	298,600	587,200	1,455,100
Lead, white ..	384,700	338,500	2,585,700	3,338,200
Great Britain ..	—	—	1,365,800	1,994,800
Magnesium sulphate ..	—	19,900	32,058,400	39,526,100
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	5,879,400
U.S.A. ..	—	—	—	4,314,000
Mercury, and amalgams ..	781,500	799,900	24,100	24,800
Mercury salts and compounds ..	—	17,300	—	118,900
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	33,800
U.S.A. ..	—	—	—	16,600

* Including bromoform.

† Including calcium tartrate.

‡ Including iodoform.

	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
Milk sugar ..	79,000	1,000	12,200	336,300
Great Britain ..	—	—	—	151,500
Mineral water salts, natural and artificial ..	76,700	182,500	51,500	17,500
Great Britain ..	—	155,900	—	—
Naphthalin ..	1,483,700	1,546,400	18,692,500	12,969,900
U.S.A. ..	—	—	852,600	1,705,900
Nutmegs ..	522,000	616,400	—	—
Brit. India ..	85,100	85,000	—	—
Oil, arachis ..	10,439,800	1,889,900	—	10,984,700
Oil, castor ..	6,459,100	5,454,400	—	121,900
Great Britain ..	2,873,400	2,364,800	—	—
Oil, cottonseed ..	13,903,600	6,031,800	—	74,500
Great Britain ..	2,513,400	2,358,300	—	—
U.S.A. ..	3,421,700	547,400	—	—
Oil, linseed ..	26,662,200	18,972,000	2,208,700	3,039,400
U.S.A. ..	—	—	—	1,021,100
Oil, olive ..	1,525,100	833,100	15,900	15,600
Oil, sesame ..	209,700	436,100	—	596,900
U.S.A. ..	—	—	—	156,400
Oils, citrus ..	149,200	119,000	—	—
Pepper ..	4,411,100	4,385,300	—	—
Brit. India ..	1,330,400	1,078,100	—	—
Malacca ..	261,400	158,000	—	—
Perfumed fats and oils ..	22,900	56,700	345,700	334,000
Brit. W. Africa ..	—	—	238,300	199,000
Pharmaceutical products, n.e.s. ..	27,700	14,600	1,047,000	1,396,100
Great Britain ..	—	1,300	16,400	37,600
Brit. India ..	—	—	20,000	22,400
U.S.A. ..	—	—	70,500	95,900
Pharmaceutical products, prepared, n.e.s. ..	130,400	98,200	1,336,000	1,601,500
Great Britain ..	8,300	7,300	16,500	20,400
Brit. S. Africa ..	—	—	9,900	12,900
Brit. India ..	—	—	37,300	38,300
Malacca ..	—	—	1,400	4,400
Canada ..	—	—	—	4,600
Australia ..	—	—	800	4,600
U.S.A. ..	—	—	48,500	44,000
Phenol ..	2,207,400	1,392,200	1,032,100	1,346,200
Great Britain ..	1,434,400	942,600	—	—
Pimento; clove stalks ..	1,751,200	1,681,300	—	—
Brit. E. Africa ..	—	621,900	—	—
Brit. W. Ind. ..	892,500	1,034,200	—	—
Pot. carbonate ..	181,400	495,400	12,213,000	14,642,000
Great Britain ..	—	—	1,336,900	1,697,200
U.S.A. ..	—	—	2,661,700	4,504,600
Pot. chlorate ..	73,900	148,100	15,877,300	19,510,300
Brit. India ..	—	—	320,000	526,900
Brit. S. Africa ..	—	—	—	581,000
Australia ..	—	—	—	506,000
U.S.A. ..	—	—	4,862,300	6,540,700
Pot. manganate; pot. perman- ganate ..	11,400	39,200	412,600	851,400
Great Britain ..	—	—	103,200	89,900
Rhubarb ..	55,800	34,600	26,600	11,100
Saffron ..	—	3,600	—	—
Secret remedies ..	4,300	3,400	—	—
Shellac ..	3,843,000	4,333,000	925,400	1,234,200
Great Britain ..	14,300	—	36,500	—
Brit. India ..	3,630,100	4,126,500	—	—
U.S.A. ..	27,000	—	251,300	567,200
Spermaceti ..	15,300	9,800	2,600	900
Starch, potato ..	12,290,600	13,700	15,461,400	10,861,900
Great Britain ..	—	—	5,400,600	4,225,500
U.S.A. ..	—	—	1,317,400	1,579,100
Starch, rice ..	139,400	321,400	2,393,100	1,984,200
Great Britain ..	—	—	779,300	540,600
Synthetic perfumes, terpeneol, vanillin, etc. ..	34,100	39,900	643,100	698,100
Great Britain ..	—	—	56,600	56,500
Brit. India ..	—	—	27,200	31,000
U.S.A. ..	12,100	—	66,000	80,100
Tartar emetic; preparations of antimony ..	782,800	757,400	664,000	724,900
Great Britain ..	206,200	98,700	—	—
Tin oxide; stannic acid ..	4,100	10,600	788,300	813,200
Great Britain ..	—	—	415,100	347,200
U.S.A. ..	—	—	—	24,800
Tooth powders; cosmetics, perfumes, n.e.s. ..	43,800	129,600	837,300	906,200
Great Britain ..	—	—	49,500	105,700
Brit. India ..	—	—	53,700	60,300
Australia ..	—	—	20,500	25,400
Tragacanth ..	615,600	574,300	244,700	251,900
Brit. India ..	—	169,500	—	—
Vanilla ..	85,800	77,300	—	—
Zinc oxide, white ..	155,500	1,090,800	9,733,800	10,743,000
Great Britain ..	—	—	434,500	952,300
U.S.A. ..	94,600	746,500	—	—

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

Deeds of Arrangement

Hayward, Horace David, chemist and druggist, Sutton Road, Erdington, and Aston Road North, Birmingham (*C. & D.*, March 5, p. 279).—Among the creditors are: R. Addis & Son, £20; British Sundries (Hedges), Ltd., £71; Burgoyne, Burdidges & Co., Ltd., £30; Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., £13; Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., £14; Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., £23; Imperial Dry Plate Co., Ltd., £14; Meggeson & Co., Ltd., £20; Original Antiseptic Pastille, Ltd., £11; Palmolive Co. (of England), Ltd., £14; Parfumerie Delafine, £19; Redgrave, Butler & Co., Ltd., £36; John Morgan Richards & Sons, Ltd., £13; Eugene Rimmel, Ltd., £32; Southall Brothers & Barclay, Ltd., £100; United Chemists' Association, Ltd., £27; Wardle Cotton Co., Ltd., £36; Yardley & Co., Ltd., £18.

McCurdy, Allan McIntosh, Ph.C., 14 Inn's Quay, Dublin (*C. & D.*, March 5, p. 279).—At a meeting of the creditors in Dublin, recently, an offer of 5s. in the £ in cash was made. The creditors include: Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., £29; Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., £66; Heath Bros., £19; May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., £18; Hugh Moore & Alexanders, Ltd., £33.

February Drug Tariff

The following are the chief alterations for February in the Insurance Drug Tariff for England and Wales:—

Lower.—Camphora, 4s. 8d. lb.; lin. sap. meth., 1s. 3d. lb.; ol. anisi, 6d. oz.; ol. tereb. rectif., 1s. 10d. lb.; pil. colocyn. co. gr. 5, 1.3d. doz.; pil. ferri valerian co., 3.3d. doz.; ung. capsici, 2s. 2d. lb. Bandages: plaster of Paris, 3 in. x 5 yds., 16.7d., 4 in. x 5 yds., 20.8d. Cotton wool, unmedicated, 3 oz., 4.2d., 6 oz., 8.0d., 8 oz., 10.1d., 1 lb., 19.5d. Lint: boric, 3 oz., 4.2d., 4 oz., 5.3d., 6 oz., 7.9d., 8 oz., 10.2d., 1 lb., 19.5d.; unmedicated, 1 oz., 2.0d., 2 oz., 3.6d., 4 oz., 6.8d., 6 oz., 10.0d., 8 oz., 13.0d., 1 lb., 25.0d.

Higher.—Ammon. brom., 3s. 8d. lb.; ext. ipecac. liq., 2s. 10d. oz.; hydrargyrum c. creta, 5s. lb.; inf. cascarril. conc., 5s. 6d. lb.; inf. ros. acid. conc., 4s. 3d. lb.; ol. amygdalæ, 6s. 2d. lb.; ol. carbolat., 2s. lb.; ol. olivæ, 15s. 6d. gal.; pil. scillæ co. gr. 4, 1.1d. doz.; pot. brom., 2s. 10d. lb.; pot. tart. acid., 1s. 4d. lb.; pulv. ipecac. co., 11s. 6d. lb.; sodii brom., 3s. 2d. lb.; tab. sodii bicarb. co., 4d. doz.; tr. rhei co., 3s. 6d. lb.; vinum ipecac., 3s. 8d. lb.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Auro-sodium Thiosulphate Solution.—Stable, sterilisable solutions are prepared by allowing sodium thiosulphate to act on auro-sodium thiosulphate. (Leopold Cassella & Co., G.m.b.H. 246,809.)

Garlic Injection for Tuberculosis.—A method of manufacturing an injection for tuberculosis, consisting in distilling garlic in a dry state at a temperature gradually raised from 100° to 600° C., and filtering the distillate. (Kenichiro Kubota. 264,960.)

Laxative Chewing Gum.—A composite laxative chewing gum product, having an inner central gum portion covered by a plurality of layers, one of which contains yellow phenolphthalein. (Health Products Corporation, assignees of A. H. Court. 249,816.)

Members of the drug trade and their friends visiting the Ideal Home Exhibition will be welcome at the "C.S.A." House in the New Hall (Stand 40). The rock garden and lake in front of the house were also constructed by the Country Service Association, Ltd., Westmoreland House, Regent Street, London, W.1, of which Mr. Francis R. L. Newbery (F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd.), Charterhouse Square, is deputy chairman.

Trade Report

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, March 10.

BUSINESS in the chemical industry is fairly active so far as manufacturers are concerned, but crude drugs are extremely quiet, while wholesale druggists report a falling off in demand now that influenza has abated. The changes include a sharp advance in copaiba, and saffron is again higher; asafoetida is scarce and dearer; annatto seed has been in more inquiry; male fern extract and coriander seed are higher. In essential oils, the demand is extremely slow. Bourbon geranium may be affected by the cyclone, but no definite news is yet forthcoming. Lemon oil is firmer; star anise and cassia are easier. In the pharmaceutical group of chemicals, a number of important items are lower, owing to the removal of the key industry duty; these include amidopyrin, barbitone, guaiacol carbonate, methyl sulphonol, phenacetin, phenazone, piperazine, salol and sulphonol. Among industrial chemicals a fair volume of business continues to be done. Oxalic acid and acetone are now exempt from key industry duty, and prices are nominal in consequence. Cream of tartar is again higher; sal ammoniac and sodium acetate are cheaper. In coal tar products, pitch, pyridine and creosote oil are more or less cheaper. Among fixed oils, prices are fairly well maintained on quiet markets. Palm, linseed and turpentine have declined; castor is firmer, and palm kernel is steadier; cotton is easy, and rape firm.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Asafoetida	Castor oil	Anise, star, oil	Acetone
Chillies	Kola	Antimony	Amidopyrin
Coriander seed	Lemon oil	Arsenic	Barbitone
Cream of tartar	(c.i.f.)	Caraway oil	Guaiacol
Cubeb oil	Orris (Flor.)	Carmine	carbonate
Geranium oil		Cassia oil	Milk sugar
(Bour)		Ginger	Methyl
Male fern ext.		Hemp seed	sulphonol
Mercury		(Manch.)	Oxalic acid
Nutmeg oil		Lavender oil	Phenacetin
Peppermint oil		Linseed oil	Phenazone
(Jp.)		Palm oils	Piperazine
Saffron	Steadier	Sal ammoniac	Salol
		Soda acetate	Sulphonol
			Turpentine
			White oils
	Palm kernel oil		

Cablegrams

NEW YORK, March 9.—Business is quiet. Menthol has advanced to \$4.60 per lb., and senega to 82c. Balsam Canada is higher at \$12.50 per U.S. gallon, and Oregon balsam of fir is also dearer at \$1.75 per U.S. gallon.

BERGEN, March 9.—The catch of cod since the opening of the season amounts to 14,200,000, against 10,100,000 at the corresponding period of last year, and the yield of steam-refined non-freezing oil is 17,127 hectolitres, against 13,115 last year. The quotations for finest steam-refined non-freezing Lofoten oil are from 120s. to 123s. per barrel, c.i.f. London.

Crude Drugs, etc.

ALMOND OIL.—Sweet B.P. is quoted at 3s. 10d., and one-cwt. lots at 3s. 8d. per lb.; pallid is 4s. 1d. per lb. French is dearer at 3s. 4d. per lb. for sweet.

ANNATTO SEED.—There has been a good spot inquiry recently. Jamaica is scarce on the spot for good quality. Sales of fair Madras have been reported at 3d. to 3½d. per lb., and bids of 3½d. have been made for good bright.

ANTIMONY is irregular and again easier for forward shipment from China, of which offers are said to have been made down to £51. Warehouse lots are called £55 to £55 10s. English high-grade ranges from £74 10s. to £75. Chinese crude is rarely mentioned, standing nominally at around £35 per ton.

ASAFOETIDA is dearer. Stocks have considerably diminished on the spot, and there is a great scarcity of fine almondy drop which is worth quite 155s. to 160s. per cwt.; good pinky almondy block is 147s. 6d., and very common drossy rough block 120s. per cwt.

BALSAM TOLU is steady at from 3s. to 3s. 1d. per lb. on the spot.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—Chinese 90 per cent. is quoted at 2s. 6d. per lb.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—English refiners quote bells at 4s. 9d. and 28 lb. 4s. 7d. per lb.

CANNABIS INDICA is very firm at 27s. 6d. per lb. for Bombay tops, and 2s. per lb. for East African.

CARAWAY SEED.—Dutch is offered for prompt shipment at 37s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

CARDAMOMS.—At auction on March 3, 251 cases Indian and Ceylon offered, and five only sold at 6s. 4d. to 6s. 5d. per lb. for bold to extra bold pale specky Indian. Further sales were made subsequent to the auctions.

CARMINE is cheaper, pure offering at from 17s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity and description.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The landings during February were nil, and the deliveries 5 tons, leaving a stock of 344 tons, against 335 tons in 1926.

CASCARILLA remains extremely firm and scarce, a fair quantity of quill having been disposed of at 4s. 9d. per lb.

CHILLIES have been gradually advancing for some time past, and stocks everywhere are extremely small. Zanzibar have been sold up to 90s. to 95s. per cwt., and Japanese have been sold at from 110s. to 120s. per cwt.

CINCHONA.—The next auction will be held in Amsterdam on March 23, at which 35,875 kilos of pharmaceutical Java bark will be offered for sale, representing a content of 966 kilos quinine sulphate.

CLOVES are quiet, Zanzibar offering at from 8½d. to 9d. per lb. on the spot as to quality. March-May shipment is quoted at 8½d. c.i.f., and April-June at 8½d. c.i.f. The landings in London during the week ended March 5 were 300, and the deliveries 915, leaving a stock of 8,413 bales, against 18,473 bales in 1926, and 11,356 bales in 1925. Up to March 5 the landings of Zanzibar in London have been 4,580, against 6,573 in 1926, while the deliveries amount to 3,770, against 2,300 last year.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Rather more interest has been displayed by buyers in view of the fact that the yield continues small, in spite of the large catch of fish. New Lofoten steam-refined, non-freezing oil is quoted at about 120s. per barrel, c.i.f. London.

BERGEN, March 7.—During the week which ended February 26 the Lofoten catch was hindered by stormy weather; but the week just past was favourable for the fishery. The total output of all the Norwegian codfisheries—compared with that of the previous years—is as follows:—

	To	Catch of cod	Yield of steam-refined cod-liver oil	Livers for crude oils
Feb. 28, 1927	..	8,500,000	10,950 hectol.	659 hectol.
" 27, 1926	..	9,000,000	15,397 "	2,583 "
" 28, 1925	..	7,100,000	14,677 "	4,058 "
" 29, 1924	..	6,500,000	14,099 "	2,732 "
Mar. 3, 1923	..	9,400,000	19,159 "	4,483 "

The market is dull. Owing to the rich catch during the last week at Lofoten the price has been declining. The quotation for 1926 non-freezing, steam-refined quality is 125s. per barrel, c.i.f. London, but no doubt sellers are accepting bids of 123s. or even less.

COPAIBA.—Stocks of balsam in London are practically in the hands of one holder, and up to 3s. to 3s. 3d. per lb. has been paid for genuine B.P. quality. It is also reported that stocks at the source are extremely small, and still higher prices are likely.

ERGOT is quiet and on the easy side, with offers of Russian or Polish at 3s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f.

EXT. WITCH HAZEL.—American, 15 per cent. spirit, is quoted at from 9s. to 9s. 3d. per gallon, duty paid.

GINGER.—All descriptions are slightly easier. West African of the new crop is quoted for March-April shipment at 27s. per cwt. c.i.f., and on the spot 32s. 6d. is quoted. Peeled is 50s. on the spot. Calicut is offered at from 65s. to 77s. 6d., rough Cochín at about 55s., and Jamaica at from 75s. down to 60s. per cwt.

GUM ACACIA is steady, Kordofan sorts offering on the spot at 45s. per cwt., and to arrive at 33s. 6d. c.i.f.; cleaned is 47s. spot and 40s. 6d. c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA.—Matto Grosso continues very firm in view of the greatly reduced stocks. The position is getting extremely tight, and we understand that shippers have withdrawn the last price of 20s. per lb. The stock remaining in first hands is now almost negligible, and there is no news to hand, so far, of any fresh arrivals in transit. More interest is now being taken in Minas on account of the shortage of Matto Grosso. Cartagena, however, in spite of the fair supplies, attracts little attention.

The landings in London during February were 7 Matto Grosso and 44 Cartagena, deliveries being 28 and four respectively. The London first-hand stock on February 28 was 58 Matto Grosso (since reduced by about half) and 40 Cartagena.

KOLA is firmer for both West Indian and Java at from 3½d. to 4d. per lb. as to quality. African quarters are 4½d.

LIQUORICE ROOT.—A fair business has been done in good quality Russian at about £15 per ton, c.i.f. London. The new crop Anatolian will be ready for shipment next month and will also be available at £15 per ton c.i.f. Russian decorticated root (single peel) is quoted at from 37s. to 39s. per cwt. on the spot, according to quality, and for decorticated Sicilian 55s. is wanted.

LOBELIA HERB remains firm at 4s. per lb. on the spot.

MALE FERN EXT. has advanced further, spot holders asking 5s. per lb. for 24 to 25 per cent.

MENTHOL is steady at 17s. 9d. per lb. in single cases, and 17s. 6d. for five-case lots of Kobayashi-Suzuki. January-March shipment is 17s. 3d., and April-May 17s., c.i.f.

MERCURY.—There was a renewed sharp advance at the opening this week due to a more active demand, and the fact that supplies on the spot are rather short. Quotations may be called from £18 to £18 5s. per bottle for spot lots, less the usual discount. Arrivals have continued light, and there is not much hope of relief for the present. Buyers have been operating from hand to mouth for some time past owing to the high prices, but this means that consumers could not remain long out of the market.

NUX VOMICA.—Offers vary somewhat, Calcutta being from 11s. to 13s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. Madras is worth about 12s., and Coochin 13s. to 13s. 6d. c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL.—For new crop so-called Maltese strip just arrived 1s. 10d. per lb. is quoted.

ORRIS.—Good white Florentine is firmer at 36s. 6d. on the spot, and on c.i.f. terms 36s. per cwt. is quoted.

RHAPONTICA.—Chinese of good fracture is offered at 1s. per lb. for round and 8d. for stemmy.

REUBARB.—The landings in London during February were nil, and the deliveries 67 cases, leaving a stock of 117, against 321 cases in February 1926.

RUBBER is easier, after a fair business had been done in spot up to 1s. 8½d. At the close prices were easier all round by ¼d. per lb. The buying reported last week has continued, and at one time it was very difficult to buy anything like a fair quantity at market prices. "Off" grades have been moving freely, which goes to show that the trade has certainly been taking an interest in the position. America has been steadily buying over the past week, and although a fair amount has been bought, deliveries, so far, have been only normal. Stocks continue to increase rather heavily, and last week arrivals exceeded deliveries by 1,286 tons. The London stock now stands at 59,945 tons, against 10,498 tons at the corresponding period last year. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet spot and March, 1s. 8d.; April-June, 1s. 8½d.; July-September, 1s. 9d. per lb.

SAFFRON is about 2s. 6d. per lb. higher, importers quoting at from 67s. 6d. to 75s. per lb. for genuine qualities, the latter being for superior Valencia.

SARSAPARILLA.—The landings in London during February were ten and the deliveries 45, leaving a stock of 206 bales, against 217 bales in February 1926.

SEEDS.—The market shows no improvement, and prices for most articles remain the same. ANISE: Spanish is 49s. and Russian 30s. CANARY SEED is still very quiet; Mazagan is 17s. 6d. on the spot and 16s. 9d. for forward shipment; good bold Spanish is 28s. and small 22s. CUMIN SEED: Maltese is 30s. to 32s. 6d. spot, and Morocco 29s. per cwt. CORIANDER SEED is very scarce and firm at 35s. per cwt. on the spot for Morocco. Russian is quoted at 27s. to 28s. per cwt. on the spot. FENUGREEK SEED is firm at 16s. per cwt. on the spot. DILL SEED is 22s. HEMPSEED: Manchurian is 15s. to 16s. per cwt. on the spot. LINSEED: Mazagan is 20s. 6d. on the spot. MUSTARD SEED: English is 31s. 6d. per cwt.

SENEGA remains firm but quiet at 3s. 6d. per lb., on the spot or on c.i.f. terms.

SHELLAC shows little change, usual standard TN orange quality offering at 185s. per cwt., fine orange 200s. to 300s., pure button 225s. to 235s., AC cakey 190s. to 195s. Sales to arrive include TN for March-April shipment at 177s. 6d. to 181s. to 180s. c.i.f. For delivery, March has been sold at 183s. to 181s., May 187s. to 185s., to 183s., and August 189s. to 184s. to 190s. Calcutta spot is rs. 84.

VANILLA.—A cable advice has been received from Réunion by one importer from his principals that no further sales have to be made until the extent of the damage done by the recent cyclone has been estimated.

VERMILION.—English is quoted at 5s. 7d. per lb. for either deep or pale.

WAX (VEGETABLE).—Japanese is quiet at from 87s. 6d. to 90s. per cwt. on the spot, according to quantity, and for shipment about 84s. c.i.f. is quoted.

Essential Oils

THE actual demand continues disappointing, although inquiries appear to be more numerous. Star anise and cassia have declined on the spot. Lemon oil is dearer for some brands to arrive. Bourbon geranium is expected to advance. Dutch caraway and French lavender are easier.

ALMOND.—Bitter, s.p.a., is quoted on the spot at from 8s. to 8s. 3d. for fine quality.

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" on the spot is cheaper at 2s. 9d. per lb. Quotations for shipment are about steady at 2s. 3d. c.i.f. for drums, 2s. 3½d. tins, and 2s. 4½d. leads.

BAY.—West Indian, 55 to 60 per cent, phenols, is quoted at from 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb. as to quantity.

BERGAMOT is cheaper for some brands at 26s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive, but in other directions from 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. c.i.f. is still current, and on the spot from 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. is also quoted.

BIRCH, SWEET.—Current spot quotations range from 8s. to 8s. 6d. per lb. for duty-paid.

CANANGA is quoted at 25s. per lb. on the spot for fine quality. Supplies are still very scarce.

CARAWAY.—Dutch distillers are quoting at slightly easier rates following the reduction in seed. One- to two-cwt. lots are offered at about 7s. to 7s. 3d. per lb. for double-rectified, s.g. 0.910, and crude oil at from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.

CASSIA is lower to arrive, with offers at 6s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. for 80 to 85 c.a., after sales at 6s. 3½d. to 6s. 4d. Spot is cheaper at 7s.

CEDARLEAF has again advanced, 5s. per lb. being quoted in drums on the spot and 5s. 3d. in cases. In some directions still higher prices are quoted for shipment to arrive.

CEDARWOOD is firm, up to 1s. 7d. per lb. c.i.f. being quoted for shipment in some directions. On the spot, 1s. 5d. is quoted for drums and 1s. 7d. in cases.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon is quoted at from 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. on the spot, and for shipment 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d. c.i.f. to arrive. Java oil is firmer at 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d. per lb. on the spot; for prompt shipment 1s. 10d. c.i.f. is quoted, and end of year shipment 1s. 11½d.

CLOVE is unchanged at from 5s. 6d. to 6s. per lb. for B.P. in druggists' quantities. For 90 to 92 per cent. eugenol for manufacturers, from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. is wanted, in large drums.

EUCALYPTUS is about steady at 1s. 9d. per lb., with more inquiry recently; five-case lots of 70 to 75 cineol are obtainable at 1s. 8½d. For 75 to 80, single cases are 1s. 10d., and five-case lots 1s. 9½d. The highest percentage, 80 to 85, continues scarce at from 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11½d.

GERANIUM.—Offers of Bourbon have been almost completely withdrawn until news of the effect of the recent cyclone is received. Spot is firmer at 11s. to 11s. 3d., with not much offering at the lower figure. Algerian is dull at around 10s. 3d.

LAVENDER.—There is practically no demand for French oil, which is obtainable at from 17s. 6d. to 18s. per lb. for 38 to 40 esters for new shipment, being easier.

LEMONGRASS.—Higher quotations are made for shipment at 8s. 9d. to 9s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f., which is also about the spot range.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin is dull and unchanged at 3s. 6½d. to 3s. 7d. per lb. on the spot, and for shipment at 3s. 5d. to 3s. 5½d. c.i.f.

ORANGE.—Spot sales of Sicilian sweet are reported at 9s. 6d. per lb., and bitter at 9s. 9d. West Indian sweet is quoted at about 8s. 3d.

NUTMEG on the spot is dearer at about 7s. to 7s. 3d. per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—Japanese demethylated Kobayashi-Suzuki is dearer at 8s. 3d. per lb. on the spot; sales have been made up to 8s. January-March shipment is dearer at 8s. 3d. to 8s. 4½d.; April-May, 8s. American natural tin oil is quoted at higher rates to come forward at 17s. 6d. to 18s. per lb. c.i.f. in some directions, but spot demand is slow, and the current quotation of 18s. 6d. would probably be shaded in some directions. Double-rectified is 20s. 6d. on the spot.

ROSEWOOD (BOIS DE ROSE) is unchanged on the spot, with offers at from 9s. 6d. to 10s. per lb. for Cayenne quality.

SANDALWOOD.—Considerable variation is noted in the price of East Indian B.P. oil on the spot; the official quotation remains unchanged at 24s. 6d. to 25s. per lb., but in some directions small lots are obtainable at less. West Indian (*ol. amuris*) is quoted at from 5s. to 5s. 6d.

SASSAFRAS is unchanged at about 4s. per lb. for American natural.

SPEARMINT.—American is on the easy side at 18s. 3d. per lb. for cases and 19s. for single tins.

WORMSEED (CHENOPodium).—American is quoted on the spot at about 14s. per lb., and for shipment at 13s. c.i.f.

WORMWOOD on the spot is quoted at 31s. 6d. per lb. for American.

The following arrivals have taken place from the countries named during the period March 3 to 9 (inclusive):—Anise (Ch.), 5 dm., 10 cs.; bergamot (It.), 42 cs.; cajuput (Jv.), 1 dm.; cananga (Jv.), 1 dm.; cassia (Ch.), 65 cs.; cinnamon (Ger.), 1 cs.; citronella (Cey.) 10 dm., (Jv.) 26 dm.; copaiba (U.S.), 14 cs.; eucalyptus (Aust.), 136 cs.; geranium (Fr.), 5 dm.; gingergrass (Br. Ind.), 3 pots; guaiacum wood (Ger.), 1 cs.; lemon (It.) 110 cs., 20 x ½ cs., (U.S.) 15 dm.; lemon-grass (Ch.) 2 dm., (Br. Ind.) 3 dm.; lime (Ger.), 1 cs.; orange (B.W.I.) 35 cs., (It.), 4 cs., (Sic.) 194 cs., (Can.) 20 cs.; palmarosa (Br. Ind.), 3 pots; patchouli (Straits), 8 cs.; peppermint (U.S.) 9 cs., (It.) 1 cs., (Jp.) 25 cs.; verbena (Fr.), 1 cs.; undescribed (U.S.) 17 cs., (F.) 22 cs., (Holl.) 2 pt. cs.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

THE statement just issued by the Board of Trade that a number of important items in this market are now exempt from liability to Key Industry import duty has temporarily disorganised the market, and spot prices for these products are now cheaper. Otherwise the market shows little change, and business has been moderate.

ACETANILIDE continues steady on a rather quiet market, with B.P. crystals and powder offered at 1s. 6½d. per lb.

AMIDOPYRIN.—Import duty has now been taken off. Importers quote 8s. 9d. to 9s. 3d.

ANTIM. TART.—B.P. crystals or powder is quoted at 2s. 1d. per lb. by makers. Pulv. antimonalis B.P. is 1s. 6d. per lb.

ASPIRIN.—Quite active business is being done in this product, and prices are firm as quoted from 2s. 5d. per lb. for good quantities of best brands; sales have been made freely at this figure by makers; dealers quote 2s. 4½d.

BARBITONE is another item affected on spot by the order exempting it from Key Industry duty; spot is 6s. 6d. to 7s. BENZALDEHYDE (.03) is steady but quiet, with dealers offering at 1s. 9d. per lb., in carboys.

BENZOIC ACID shows no change, with a fair inquiry: British, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d., ex works; Continental, p.f.f.c., 3s. 6d., per lb., spot.

BENZONAPHTHOL is quiet but unchanged at 3s. 3d. per lb. for small lots.

BROMIDES show no change on the week: business has been fairly good: ammonium, 2s. 1½d.; potassium, B.P. crystals, 1s. 9d.; granular, 1s. 8½d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 1½d. per lb. for large quantities.

CAFFEINE.—Pure crystals is quoted at 10s. per lb., and citrate at 7s. per lb. by English makers.

CALCIUM LACTATE meets with occasional inquiry at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. spot, and slightly less for quantities to come forward.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is steady at 3s. 2½d. per lb. for cwt. lots of duty-paid crystals.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—There is nothing to add to our comments of last week; quoted prices of foreign continue steady at 1s. 4d. per lb., less 5 per cent., while some second-hands might be cheaper.

COCAINE has not been exempted from Key Industry duty. Prices are: pure alkaloid, 30s. 7d. per oz. (25 oz.), 31s. 7d. (16 oz.), and 32s. 6d. (1 oz.). Hydrochloride is 27s. 1½d. (25 oz.), 23s. 10d. (16 oz.), and 29s. 8d. (1 oz.).

CREOSOTE (B.P.) is steady but quiet at 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. for quantities in demijohns.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is slack at about 6s. to 6s. 3d. per lb. GUAIACOL CARBONATE.—The Key Industry duty having been removed, importers now quote 5s. to 5s. 6d. per lb.

HEXAMINE.—A fair business is reported, and the market is quite steady: quoted from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5½d. per lb., according to quantity and grade.

HYDROQUINONE has not been exempted from liability to Key Industry duty, and prices continue at about 3s. 1½d. per lb.; market dull.

LACTIC ACID.—Dealers' prices for B.P. continue unchanged at the controlled rates; technical, 50 per cent. by weight, £42 per ton.

MERCURIALS.—The rise of practically £1 per bottle in metal may lead to an advance in mercurials. Corrosive sublimate powder is 4s. 3d. per lb.

METHYL SALICYLATE remains quiet, and prices as quoted are easy for any quantity: quoted from 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb. as to make and seller.

METHYL SULPHONAL.—Owing to the removal of the import duty sellers quote 11s. to 11s. 6d. per lb.

MILK SUGAR is cheaper, German offering at from 58s. to 60s. per cwt. in cases as to quantity, and finest Dutch is 64s. to 66s. as to quantity.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE (100 per cent. powder) is steady as offered by dealers at 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. for quantities in kegs.

PARALDEHYDE shows no further change, with prices mentioned at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2½d. per lb., according to quantity and packing.

PHENACETIN.—Spot prices are now from 3s. to 3s. 3d. per lb. Owing to the removal of the Key Industry duty business has been done at these figures.

PHENAZONE is now offered at 4s. 6d. to 5s. per lb. owing to the removal of the import duty.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is steady but quieter; dealers quote from 6s. 1½d. to 6s. 3d. per lb.

PIPERAZINE has been reduced to 2s. per oz. in 1-lb. bottles, and to 2s. 3d. in 1-oz. bottles.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.) is quiet, with competition very keen: quoted at about 6d. per lb. for quantities in drums.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE remains slack: quoted on spot from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. per lb.

RESORCIN is steady, and fair business is reported: spot, from 4s. 3d. per lb.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.) is barely steady as quoted at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb., according to quantity; market quiet.

SALOL.—Key Industry duty has been taken off imports, and 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. is now quoted.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.) continues steady and fairly active: quoted from 1s. 8d. per lb. for best grade, and second grade slightly cheaper.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE remains dull, with dealers quoting about 9s. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.) is fairly steady but rather quiet: crystals, 1s. 10d. per lb.; powder, 1s. 9½d. per lb. for quantities.

STRYCHNINE.—English makers quote the pure alkaloid crystals at 2s. 1d., and powder 2s. per oz.; hydrochloride is 1s. 9d., and sulphate 1s. 8d. per oz.

SULPHONAL.—Key Industry duty has been removed, and prices are now cheaper at from 7s. 6d. to 8s.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. *levis* is steady but slack at from 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d. per lb., according to quantity.

TARTAR EMETIC is offered by dealers at about 1s. 1½d. to 2s. per lb., to come forward in quantities.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals) is as reported last week, with the higher prices maintained for new make; foreign is quoted from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1d. per lb., less 5 per cent.

TERPIN HYDRATE is very dull at from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

THYMOL is steadier, but business is not of much account: quoted from 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d. per lb.

VANILLIN (100 per cent. from cloves) is quoted at about 17s. to 18s. per lb., with most business at a slightly cheaper rate.

Among imported chemicals which have paid Key Industry duty during the period February 25 to March 1 inclusive are the following:—Butyl acetate, £833; cocaine hydrochloride, £235; ethylene glycol, £497; hexamine, £112; isopropyl alcohol, £400; lactic acid, £105; nickel hydroxide, £478; oxalic acid, £119; radium bromide, £142; sulpharsenol, £152; undescribed chemicals, £1,165.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, March 9.

ORDERS exempting oxalic acid and acetone from liability to Key Industry duty have been issued to-day, and will remain in force for twelve months. Prices for these products are nominal at the moment. Otherwise the market shows little change, with quite a fair volume of business being done.

ACETIC ACID is steady and business fair: 80 per cent. technical and 80 per cent. pure, £37 per ton, in barrels; 99/100 per cent. glacial, pharmaceutical, £66, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £56 per ton, ex wharf.

ACETONE.—Key Industry duty has been taken off imports from to-day; the spot price is nominal at the moment.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) is steady, with dealers quoting 90.95 per cent. at 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb., in loaned cylinders, carriage paid; cheaper for contracts.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE (grey galvanising) is steady as quoted ex store by dealers at about £22 per ton, in casks.

ARSENIC has been quieter, and the trend of prices easier, this being attributed to freer offers, and an improving output of white Cornish, which has been selling at £17 down to £16 10s. per ton, according to quantity.

BARIUM CHLORIDE remains quiet, with spot parcels of prime white crystals offering at £9 per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly cheaper for quantities to arrive.

BLEACHING POWDER (35 to 37 per cent. available chlorine) is unchanged, with British makers quoting £8 per ton, carriage paid to home consumers on contract.

COPPER SULPHATE has been in more active demand lately for export to Spain and France, but particularly to the latter country, and associated makers maintain a firm attitude, quoting about £24 10s. and upward, but business can be done in other directions at £24 5s., if not less, all f.o.b.

CREAM OF TARTAR is dearer, with dealers offering Continental to come forward from 84s. 6d. to 86s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent., according to quantity; spot values are from 90s. to 95s.

EPSOM SALT.—Commercial quality remains quiet at about £5 per ton, in single bags, ex store.

FORMALDEHYDE is steady and moving in fair quantities: 40 per cent. by volume, £40 per ton, ex store.

FORMIC ACID is bright, with dealers' prices for 85 per cent. steady in the region of £45 15s. per ton, in carboys.

GLAUBER'S SALT is quoted on spot at about £3 12s. 6d. per ton for commercial quality, in single bags, ex store.

OXALIC ACID.—The Key Industry import duty has been taken off this product to-day: prices on spot are for the time being nominal.

POTASH CAUSTIC continues unchanged at Convention rates: 83 to 92 per cent. solid, £29 per ton, in drums, ex store; 15 tons or more, £27 5s. per ton, c.i.f. U.K. port.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is quiet, but prices are maintained: 90 to 92 per cent., £24 10s.; 96 to 98 per cent., £26 per ton, in casks, ex store.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE remains sluggish, with prices unchanged: to arrive in quantities, 3½d. to 3½d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE is a "cut" market, and business is not of much consequence: dealers quote from 4½d. per lb., in two-cwt. drums.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIAN is bright, with prices very steady: spot and forward, from 7½d. per lb., in casks.

SAL AMMONIAC is again cheaper as quoted by dealers; competition keen, business limited: dog-tooth crystals, £29; medium, £28; fine white crystals, £19 per ton, in casks.

SODIUM ACETATE is very sluggish, and prices have now moved down to £18 17s. 6d. per ton, in casks, with the market still unsteady.

SODIUM CHLORATE remains dull, with importers quoting quantities to arrive at about 3d. per lb.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE is steady: pea crystals, in one-cwt. kegs, £15 7s. 6d.; commercial lump, £9 per ton, in casks, ex store. British makers' price for pea crystals to home consumers on contract, £15 5s. per ton, carriage paid.

SODIUM NITRITE is slack in London, with 100 per cent. basis quoted at £19 per ton, and 20s. per cwt., docks.

SODIUM PRUSSIAN is steady at 4½d. per lb., in casks.

SODIUM SULPHIDE remains dull so far as dealers are concerned: 60 to 62 per cent. solid, £11 7s. 6d.; broken, £12 7s. 6d. per ton, in drums, ex wharf.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Further reductions in prices of pitch and pyridine are recorded, and cresote oil is inclined to weaken. Market has been slack, except in the case of cresylic acid. ANILINE OIL is steady, with some business about: quoted at 7½d. per lb., in loaned drums, carriage paid. ANILINE SALT is unchanged at 7½d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. BETANAPHTHOL is steady and in fair request at about 1s. per lb., carriage paid. TOLUOL shows no change; business is quiet: commercial 90's, about 1s. 10d.; pure, about 2s. 6d. per gallon, ex works. XYLOL is very dull: commercial, about 2s. 3d.; pure, about 2s. 7d. per gallon, ex works. CARBOLIC ACID CRYSTALS.—A number of inquiries are on the market. The present position seems to be that buyers are endeavouring to get supplies at lower prices. Makers refuse to take less than 6d. per lb., which is undoubtedly the lowest export figure. One maker quotes 6½d. per lb. f.o.b., for large export quantities, and is obtaining 6½d. to 7d. for one or two-ton lots for the home trade. An order for ten tons at 6d. per lb. f.o.b. for April delivery has been refused. Crude 60's is 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9½d. per gallon. CRESYLIC ACID continues active on a firm market, with American specification 97/99 per cent. at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 4½d. per gallon, f.o.b., drums extra. NAPHTHALENE remains very quiet, with Continental flakes and balls quoted from £14 per ton, f.o.b. Hamburg. FINE METHYL ALCOHOL is quiet and easy as quoted at £46 per ton, in drums, ex wharf. PYRIDINE is much cheaper again, with the market still idle: quoted at about 8s. 6d. per gallon, f.o.b. PITCH has now weakened to about 9s. to 97s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast, with very little business.

Fixed Oils, etc.

GENERALLY quiet markets continue, but prices are fairly well maintained. Palm oils are slightly easier, and linseed oil shows a slight fall. Rape oil is firm. ACID OILS remain dull: coconut and/or palm kernel, 36s. per cwt.; groundnut, 32s. 6d.; soya, 25s. 6d. spot. CASTOR is firmer: pharmaceutical, 56s. 6d.; first pressings, 51s. 6d.; second pressings, 43s. 6d. per cwt., in barrels in not less than one-ton lots, ex Hull. COCONUT remains slack; quoted prices unsteady: deodorised, spot, 49s.; Ceylon, 41s. 6d., c.i.f.; Cochín, 44s. 6d., c.i.f. COTTON.—Quoted prices are maintained with the market dull and easy: deodorised, 47s.; common edible, 45s.; soapmaking, 43s.; crude, 38s. 6d. spot. GROUNDNUT is still dull, with prices fairly steady: deodorised, spot, 53s.; crude Oriental, 46s., c.i.f. PALM KERNEL is steadier but still rather quiet: deodorised, 48s.; crude, 42s. 6d. per cwt. spot. PALM closes weak after several days of slack business: prices are lower for most grades: Lagos, 36s. 6d.; softs, 35s. 9d.; mediums, 35s. 3d.; hard, 35s.; bleached, 38s. 6d. per cwt. spot. RAPE is firm: refined, 51s. 3d.; crude, 48s. per cwt. spot. SOYA continues quiet and unchanged: deodorised, 41s. 6d.; crude, 38s. spot. LINSEED (raw, naked).—Rather poor business is reported, and the market closes dull at slightly cheaper prices. On spot, 31s. 9d. per cwt.; March-April, 30s. 9d.; May-August, 30s. 9d.; September-December, 31s. 1½d. Boiled oil, spot, 34s. 3d. Hull, on spot, 31s. 9d.; March-April, 31s. 7½d.; May-August, 31s. 7½d.; September-December, 31s. 9d. TURPENTINE.—There has been renewed pressure to sell in near positions, which has kept prices down at a comparatively low level, but it is suggested that it is rather more difficult to buy at current rates on account of firmer American

advice. Spot closed on Wednesday at 47s. 9d. per cwt.; April, 48s.; May-June, 49s.; July-December, 49s. 6d. Deliveries for last week were heavy at 3,779 barrels, making a total since January 1 of 23,233 barrels, this comparing with 22,991 barrels same period last year. Total stocks were returned at 53,446 barrels, and there is nothing afloat, similar to this time last year, when the stocks amounted to 38,373 barrels. RESIN.—Rather more interest has been shown lately for the medium grades, and at the recent fall of prices there is more attraction in covering requirements. C.i.f. quotations for American shipment were as follows:—B to D 20s. 8d. to 20s. 10½d., E to F 21s. 8½d. to 22s. 3d., G 23s. 4d., H to I 25s. 1½d. to 25s. 7½d., W.G. 28s., and W.W. 36s. 9½d. Wharf terms are 6d. above these figures. WOOD.—Hankow in barrels is quiet on spot at about 85s. per cwt. OLIVE.—French (B.P.), 8s. 6d. per gallon; edible, 9s. 3d.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL, BURNING OILS, ETC.—White oils are much cheaper this week, otherwise the market shows little change. Business has remained generally quiet. BENZOL and FUEL OILS are unchanged. PARAFFIN WAX and SCALE.—Business is still slow: wax, 2½d. to 4½d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags. Scale is offered at the cheaper rate of £22 7s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f. U.K. PARAFFIN OILS are unchanged. WHITE OILS are much cheaper: special No. 1, £25; No. 1, £23; No. 3 half-white, £21 10s.; No. 4 half-white, £16 10s.; barrels and drums free, ex wharf, London. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS remain slack and unsteady: 90/160, 1s. 6d.; heavy 90/190, 1s. 3d. per gallon, naked at works. PETROLEUM JELLIES are unchanged, likewise LUBRICATING OILS.

Bulgarian Rose Oil Exports

ACCORDING to the official figures now published by the Statistical Department of the kingdom of Bulgaria for the month of October 1926, exports of rose oil in that month totalled 237 kilos, valued at 19,464,702 levas, consigned to the following countries: Germany, 3 kilos; United States, 91 kilos; France, 9 kilos; Czechoslovakia, 1 kilo; Switzerland, 133 kilos; other countries, 480 grams. During the period January to October inclusive 1926, Bulgaria exported 2,803 kilos of rose oil, valued at 187,148,972 levas.

German Chemical Market

GERMAN wholesalers, and particularly exporters, are again complaining of being side-tracked by chemical manufacturers, who evince a growing disposition to transact business direct with buyers abroad, instead of through the agency of an exporting house. This tendency is now more apparent than ever as a result of the numerous combines and syndicates which have recently been formed in the German chemical industry. During the past fortnight business has improved in the chemical market; Hamburg reports a better demand from the Far East, which is largely attributed to the boycott of English goods in China. More orders are also coming in from the South American market, while the United States is showing considerable interest in pharmaceutical products. It is significant that foreign chemical manufacturers are competing in the German markets for the export trade, and in view of the offers now coming in from abroad there is a likelihood that German chemical manufacturers will be compelled to meet this competition by adjusting their quotations accordingly. Prices on the whole show little change; the principal feature has been a sharp rise in tartaric acid, and a further advance in the price is expected in consequence of a shortage of raw material.

Chemicals Removed from K.I.D.

THE Board of Trade give notice that the Treasury, by Order dated March 7, 1927, have exempted for a period of twelve months from the date of the Order, the following articles from the duty imposed by Section I of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, as amended by the Finance Act, 1926:—

R, acetone; acetone (fermentation); acetone, synthetic; acid oxalic; amidopyrin (nyramidon; dimethyl-amido-antipyrine); barbitone (veronal; malonal; malourea; acid diethyl barbituric; diethyl malonylurea; hypnogen; deba); furfural; guaiacol carbonate (duotal); methyl sulphonate (diethyl sulphonemethylethylmethane; trional); phenacetin (acetparaphenetidine); phenazone (antipyrine); phenyl-dimethylpyrazolone; analgesin; anodyline; dimethyl oxyhimizin); piperazine (diethylene-diamine; dispermin); pyramidon-veronal; ealol (phenyl salicylate); sulphonol.

Representations for the removal of the above chemicals from Kev Industry duty were made to the Board of Trade in October 1926. The original list included hydroquinone, cocaine, and cocaine hydrochloride. Representations for the removal of K.I.D. on ammonium percholate and potassium, guaiacol sulphonate have also been made to the Board of Trade.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

"Total Amount of Drug Supplied"

SIR,—Your reply to "Cyanide" (21/2), "Legal Queries," *C. & D.*; March 5, p. 298, is contrary to the ruling of the Home Office inspectors, and any reader who may follow your interpretation will probably get into trouble. The point your correspondent raises has been brought up on more than one occasion, and it has been emphatically stated that in addition to the concentration of the drug ordered in any mixture, solution, pill, capsule, etc., the total quantity must be given. This is required in order to facilitate checking. Total amount can mean one thing only, and after all, there is one way only of expressing it. My advice to pharmacists is to adhere strictly to the Act and not to seek an alternative interpretation. There are difficulties in carrying out the requirements of the Act for which bad drafting has been blamed, but I am inclined to think that the main difficulty is the diffidence chemists exhibit in asking physicians to conform strictly to the regulations. I would suggest that the Home Office issue to the medical Press specimen prescriptions and orders in explanation of the requirements of the Act.—Yours faithfully,

W. H. MCCALLUM.

7 Vere Street, Cavendish Square,
London, W.1.

[In the replies to legal queries which are given in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, we are only concerned with the law of the subject as contained in this case in the Dangerous Drugs Acts and Regulations. The policemen who call and inspect Dangerous Drugs Registers probably have views of the matter conforming to their lack of knowledge, but we do not advise chemists to introduce modifications of the regulations to suit the individual interpretations of inspectors.—EDITOR.]

Drug Tariff Waters

SIR,—In my letter (*C. & D.*, March 5, p. 297) I state the Retail Pharmacists' Union are fully alive to the change, were consulted, and agreed with the Ministry of Health to the introduction of same. This is incorrect. The R.P.U. did not agree to the introduction of these solutions to replace B.P. waters. The Ministry of Health insisted on the inclusion, and the R.P.U. Executive agreed to the price being the manufacturing charges *plus* cost of ingredients.—Yours faithfully,

WM. FORSTER.

Seaham Harbour.

SIR,—We are faced with an anomalous, and even amusing, position when we read that the Retail Pharmacists' Union submitted to the overruling of the B.P. by the Ministry of Health in the case of aq. chlor., etc., for panel patients, and yet on the other hand the R.P.U. are in business to defend the chemist if he should be prosecuted for supplying some drug which does not conform to the requirements of the B.P. If the B.P. standard is the legal one to which the chemist has to conform when he is dispensing private prescriptions, why should he be ordered to lower that standard merely because a customer comes under the N.H.I. scheme? Conversely, we might argue that if the insured person does not suffer by an alteration in the process of manufacture nobody else will suffer, so why work to the B.P. at all? After all, the chemist is quite a disinterested party, as he has nothing to gain or lose; whatever article is supplied he is paid the exact cost and no more. With regard to the saving of duties, it has always seemed absurd to me that one Government department should pay duty to another; surely it should not be impossible to devise some scheme whereby Insurance medicines may be duty-free.—Yours truly,

MENTH. PIP. (8/3).

Checking Prescribers' Names

SIR,—It is refreshing to read the courteous offer of the registrar of the General Medical Council to help chemists over any D.D.A. query that may arise. Recently I was handed a D.D.A. script—all in order, I grant—but, wishing to assure myself of the patient's right to possess it and to ensure that it was not a forgery, I 'phoned the doctor, and received a haughty, high-handed demand as to why I 'phoned, and what right I had to question the matter. Those of us who have handled scripts for thirty years and more know that it is not such a clever and wonderful thing to write one as they would have their patients—and us—think. We are beset with so many regulations—with fines and penalties in the offing—that all reasonable inquiries to avoid error should be met by a proper measure of courtesy.

I am, etc.,

DAMEM (21/2).

Sunday Customers

SIR,—The paragraph referring to a Sunday search for a chemist's shop where a supply of oxygen could be obtained (*C. & D.*, January 22, p. 111) brings to our notice once more this trying question of service outside the regular business hours. Personally, I open for a short period every Sunday; and, although ostensibly this service is for the convenience of customers who require medicine in an emergency, in practice it is really taken advantage of by those people who with a little forethought could readily make their purchases on a week-day. There is the mother who has forgotten her baby's food (probably from the welfare centre), the man who spends his Sunday evening doing a little gaslight printing and has run out of hypo, the old lady on her way to church who wants a few cough lozenges, and the flapper who drops in for a lip stick; the really necessitous case happens rarely, and is generally most apologetic, while the above-mentioned take one's presence on duty as a matter of course. But if after some years of this sort of service I were to decide to take a Sunday off, that would be the very day on which somebody would require oxygen or a panel patient would come along and finding the place closed would promptly air the grievance in the papers or write to the Insurance Committee. The idea of posting one's private address over a lock-up shop when it is closed is rather amusing. One can imagine a chemist in the City having a private address in an outlying suburb; moreover, would the chemist be expected to stop at home all day waiting for that prospective customer to fetch him.—Yours truly,

SUNDAYITE (25/1).

Securing Medical Support

SIR,—The interesting letter by "Sower" in the *C. & D.* of March 5 has my full support. I have experienced the same air of hostility and rudeness when, in earlier days, I endeavoured to seek the support of, and work in harmony with, the general practitioners of the district. I have two shops, one in an industrial area and one in a residential district, and I may say that, owing to bitter experience of the meanness and uncalled-for condescending behaviour of the medical men, I have long since given orders that no approach is to be made to work congenially with medical men, and that nothing whatever is to be supplied to them at cost. The following is a good example of medical support. A local doctor told a customer, whom I had previously sent to him, to come across to my shop and purchase an eyebath for use with the lotion which he had supplied, or rather dispensed, for her. He made a point of telling her that the eyebath should be 1d., or 2d. at the most. Another example of medical support. A local doctor came into one of my shops and asked for the smallest possible amount of menthol and eucalyptus lozenges. He was handed an ounce, whereupon he said: "How much? I am Dr. So-and-so." My assistant said, "Threepence, please," and the doctor replied, "What! to me?" "Threepence" was again the reply, whereupon he said, "Oh! all right!" My advice to chemists is to leave the medical men severely alone, as, generally speaking, I have found them to be a class of men who are only too able to "take all and give nothing."—Yours, etc.,

BRITISH CHEMIST (8/3).

Inadequate Insurance Dispensing Fees

SIR,—There is one thing everyone will admire in your correspondent, Mr. F. H. Slinn (*C. & D.*, March 5, p. 297)—his whole-hearted thoroughness. In brief, his recommendation is to do away with the Pharmaceutical Society, the Retail Pharmacists' Union, and the panel, a start which would certainly get rid of all the existing conditions. But, having accomplished this, how would Mr. Slinn give effect to his new policy? To achieve anything there must be some form of organisation, and there must be the men to run it; is it proposed to have an entirely new set of men as well? If so, where are they? The very smallness of our business handicaps us at the start in this respect; we are quite unable to assist in any organising work because we are tied to our counters all day and every day. The elimination of dispensing in doctors' surgeries (unless under the supervision of a chemist) would require legislation; considering that the doctors have forty or more representatives in Parliament (according to Mr. Beardsley), and that the chemists are at present carrying on an intensive campaign to secure one member in the House, it looks as if there is a lot more spade work to be done before such a proposition is even considered. As we are, such heroics as scrapping our existing organisations would merely leave us marching out into the blue.—Faithfully yours, TRAVESTIED (7/3).

Pricing Prescriptions

SIR,—In the report of the paper given by Mr. Thomas Wilson at Edinburgh (*C. & D.*, February 26, p. 262), the thing which strikes one most is the very large difference shown between the retail pricing and that for Health Insurance. The first two figures given are within 9d. of each other, and for the purposes of argument may be taken as identical, while the S.C.R. Price List gives an amount only 4d. lower than that of the *C. & D.* Retail and Dispensing Price List; we have thus three totally independent lists, arriving at approximately the same figure for the same scripts, and I think that this shows that these prices are what should be charged for the work to make it a paying proposition. But when we come to the N.H.I. scale we have a very big drop, the amount only working out to two-thirds of the retail pricing, and making every allowance for contract work and guaranteed payments it cannot possibly show a profit. We are not told if the N.H.I. prices were worked out on the Scottish list or the English; I am not familiar with the Scottish tariff, but as they are still paid, I believe, on the original scale showing a profit on drugs, then if these scripts had been priced out on the English scale the figure would be lower still, and it would be impossible to claim that there was anything but a loss to the pharmacist. The flat rate is worn out, and the only way to price prescriptions with any pretence to accuracy is by the use of a definite costing scale under modern conditions. The objection which some chemists have to this system is in cases in which the cost of the ingredients is very small, and the customer who has been in the habit of having a script dispensed at 2s. or so may wonder how it is that a new one in the same-sized bottle is charged at a shilling or even less. But this point can be got over by explaining that the prices are calculated on a definite scale by which the customer pays for exactly what he receives.

Yours, etc.,

CALCULATOR (28/2).

Appreciations

I enclose cheque for my annual subscription for your valuable periodical. There is no need to labour the point, but if your publication were not valuable and useful I might not think it worth while. As a country chemist with a *clientèle* drawn from all classes of the community, the somewhat versatile store of knowledge is a decided advantage.—J. F. (7/1).

Dispensing Difficulties and Notes

An Examination Prescription

SIR,—I should be glad if you would inform me how to dispense the following, which appears in your "Art of Dispensing" as having been set in an examination:—

Pot. iod.	...	...	...	3j.
Liq. Donovan	...	...	...	3j.
Liq. strych.	...	...	...	3j.
Liq. hyd. perchlor.	...	...	...	3j.
Syr. aurant.	...	...	...	3j.
Inf. aurant. co.	...	...	ad	3vj.

Yours faithfully,

F. T. J. (13/9).

[This prescription does not present any difficulty in compounding. There is a precipitate of strychnine on account of the potassium iodide, Donovan's solution and solution of mercuric chloride, forming, when mixed together, an alkaloidal precipitant. Mix all the ingredients together except the solution of strychnine, leaving just room for it; then add it and shake quickly and well. The precipitate is light, and shakes up and diffuses without any difficulty. Do not omit to place a "Shake" label on the bottle.]

An Insurance Formula

SIR,—Please inform me the best way to dispense the following:—

Ac. phos. dil.	...	...	...	3ij
Liq. morph. hyd.	...	...	...	3j.
Ac. hydrocyan. dil.	...	...	...	xxij.
Ext. glycyrrh. liq.	...	...	...	3ij.
Aq. menth. pip.	...	...	ad	3vj.

I find that a solid mass forms after a short interval, although I dilute the acid and the extract as much as possible.

Yours faithfully,

W. J. R. (30/11).

[Mix all the ingredients together except the liquid extract of liquorice; then, having placed it in a mortar, add the mixture of other ingredients, slowly triturating very thoroughly with the first portions added. In this way the precipitate from the liquid extract of liquorice is obtained in a finely divided condition, and no deposition in lumps occurs. The precipitate is readily shaken up when required. Liquid extract of liquorice in such a mixture is practically wasted as a flavouring agent, its sweetness being very feeble in acid combination.]

Ingenious Dispensing

SIR,—I should be glad to know the best method of dispensing the following prescriptions:—

I				II			
Tr. ferri perchlor.	...	...	...	Tr. ferri perchlor.	...	...	...
Sod. salicyl.	...	aa.	3jss.	Sod. sal.	...	aa.	3jss.
Sod. bicarb.	...	...	3j.	Spt. am. arom.	...	...	3ij.
Spt. am. arom.	...	...	3ij.	Glycerini	...	...	3j.
Aq.	...	...	ad 3vij.	Aq.	...	...	ad 3vij.

The prescriber's method of dispensing prescription No. 1 is as follows:—Add solution of sodium salicylate (1 in 4) to the tincture of iron perchloride. Dissolve the bicarbonate of soda in 2 oz. of water, and add this solution and the sal volatile alternately to the salicylate of iron solution, stirring all the time. Make up to volume and allow to stand fifteen minutes.

Yours faithfully,

LANCS (28/10).

[These two prescriptions do not present any difficulty. (1) Dissolve the sodium salicylate along with the tincture of iron perchloride in about half the water, and the sodium bicarbonate and aromatic spirit of ammonia in the other half; pour the latter solution into the former and mix. This method produces a dark-red mixture without any precipitate. The prescriber's procedure, while ingenious, is quite unnecessary. (2) Mix together the sodium salicylate, tincture of iron perchloride and glycerin with about half the water, and stir in the aromatic spirit of ammonia previously mixed with the remainder of the water. In this way a clear red mixture is obtained.]

Carmine in Acid Mixtures

SIR,—Can you suggest a method of preparing a bright mixture from the following:—

Vin. ipecac. ...	...	...	3vj.
Oxymel. scillæ ...	...	...	3xx.
Syrupi ...	...	...	3xlviij.
Tr. camph. co. s. opio ...	...	...	3iv.
Liq. carmini, B.P.C. ...	...	...	3xij.
Aq. ...	...	ad	3lxxx.

I have tried straining, filtering, using distilled water and using liquid extract of ipecacuanha without success.

Yours faithfully,

R. S. W. (25/1).

[Carmine being very sparingly soluble in water, ammonia is employed in preparing the solution of it. When the solution is employed in a mixture containing acid, the ammonia is partially or wholly neutralised and some or all of the carmine retires from solution. This is what occurs in your mixture, the acid in the oxymel of squill being the disturbing influence. In a minor way the ipecacuanha wine and compound tincture of camphor, both having an acid reaction, assist the oxymel. Our suggestion is to use cudbear as the colouring. One grain, or more if desired, to a fluid ounce will afford a nice pinky-red permanent colour. Triturate the cudbear firmly with a small quantity of the mixture before addition to the bulk. It will be necessary to filter after allowing to stand for two days at least, shaking at intervals.]

Calcium Lactophosphate and Bicarbonate

SIR,—I should be glad of your opinion as to the best way of dispensing the following prescription. On two occasions it has burst the bottle, despite occasional agitation in an open mortar for several hours. The calcium salts were fresh and neutral:—

Calci glycerophos. ...	...	...	3ij.
Sodii bicarb. ...	...	...	3ij.
Potassii bicarb. ...	...	...	3ij.
Calci lact. ...	...	...	3ij.
Semprolin paraf. emuls. ...	ad	3vj.	

Yours faithfully,

A. M. (20/12).

[It has to be borne in mind while dealing with this prescription that calcium lactate, although neutral, reacts quite vigorously with bicarbonates in presence of water, and the carbon dioxide produced during reaction will be quite sufficient to burst a container that has been closed before the reaction has exhausted itself. What the composition of Semprolin paraffin emulsion is we know not, but we do not suppose it has anything to do with the trouble. The reaction is slow to commence after the two substances have been brought into contact in water, and it requires some hours to complete at normal temperature. To observe its progress place a few grains of calcium lactate and sodium bicarbonate in a vial with a little water, introduce a piece of blue litmus paper, plug the neck of the vial with cotton wool and await results. The procedure we suggest in compounding the prescription is to triturate the salts together with a little water and wait until the action which occurs is definitely settled before completing the mixture and we advise retaining the mixture overnight, if this can be done, before dispatch to its destination. Water at normal temperature is preferable to warm water in this instance.]

Legal Queries

Argus (7/3).—The forms you send are quite in accordance with the Dangerous Drugs Act Regulations.

T. H. H. J. (28/2) has been insured for a long period under the National Health Insurance Acts. For the first time during that period he was taken ill on February 14, and saw the doctor on the following day. He was certified by the doctor as being fit in the evening of February 26, and returned to work the next day. He is told that he is entitled to eight days' benefit only;

is that correct? How much should he receive? [Sickness benefit does not start to run until the fourth day, and is payable at the rate of 15s. a week. "T. H. H. J." is not entitled to more than eight days' benefit.]

A. C. (7/3) is a qualified assistant. Until recently his salary has been under £250 a year, and he has been insured under the Unemployment Insurance scheme. Now his salary has been increased to more than £250 a year he considers that he is no longer liable to be insured; but the local officials state that he must still be insured because he is engaged in "manual labour." Is this correct? [If "A. C.'s" duties are those ordinarily performed by a chemist's assistant he is not engaged in manual labour, and he need not be insured. If he has any difficulty with the local officials he had better take the matter up with the Insurance Department of the Ministry of Labour, Queen Anne's Chambers, London, S.W.1.]

Denture (28/2) had a denture made by a dentist in a neighbouring town in September last. The denture was sent by the dentist in charge of the conductor of a motor which carries passengers and goods between the two towns. On the way the denture fell out of the motor and was run over by another vehicle. The dentist's charge for the necessary repairs is £2, for which an account has just been delivered. "Denture" has made a claim against the proprietor of the motor service, who repudiates liability partly on the ground of delay in making the claim and partly on the ground that goods are carried only "at owner's risk." Must "Denture" pay to dentist for the repairs? [In our view, "Denture" is liable to pay the dentist unless the dentist acted unreasonably in sending the denture in the way he did. Upon this point it is difficult to express an opinion without more complete knowledge of the circumstances; but, in the absence of special circumstances, he was not, we consider, justified in sending the denture "at owner's risk," and is responsible for the consequences. Any claim against the motor proprietor would have to be enforced by the dentist, as he made the contract; but the chances that the claim would succeed appear to be remote.]

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," March 15, 1877

The Names of British Plants

THE FOXGLOVE

By W. G. Piper, Norwich

Everyone knows, or should know, the plant that goes by this name. It is "one of the stateliest and handsomest of our herbaceous plants." It is a favourite of artists, and is often spoken of by poets. But what does its common English name mean? Why is it called fox-glove? At first sight the meaning seems plain enough. It seems to mean "the glove of or for a fox." Babies, we know, have gloves with only one hole for the four fingers and another for the thumb. Foxes have no thumbs and no fingers to speak of, so that they evidently want only one space in their gloves. The flowers of the fox-glove are just the shape of a fox's glove should be. When we come to look more closely at this word its meaning is not so clear. It is one of a large class, the offspring of ignorance, which, while they seem to bear their meaning on their faces, really hide it behind a thick tissue of mistakes. Henbane, cowslip, wormwood and many others are of this class. Why should this plant be called fox-glove rather than dog's glove? Or if it be said that it grows where foxes are wont to roam, why not call it hare's glove or rabbit's glove? But why call it a glove at all? It is more like a hutkin than a glove proper—a glove for one finger than a glove for the hand, and the Germans have named it so. They call it finger-hut, whence was given the name digitalis.

[Mr. W. G. Piper, Ph.C., afterwards joined the staff of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST and became Editor of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*. He died in 1924.]



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Insurance: Credit.—This is, as its name implies, a form of insurance designed to protect traders against serious loss due to bad debts. Policies may be issued in respect of single transactions, or may apply to the whole annual account with various approved customers. Two essential stipulations under which the business is carried on are:—(1) That credits insured are in respect of new contracts of sale only; stale or outstanding bills are never covered; and (2) that the insured shall carry a proportion of the risk. Before acceptance of any risk the credit company satisfies itself as to the justification of the amount of the credit and the reputation of the debtor, and quotes a rate which may be a percentage of the debt or of the annual turnover of the insuring party. The basis of the sum insured should be the net invoice value of goods, excluding charges, etc. Claims are not paid merely because the creditor fails to collect the amount due to him; it is necessary that the debtor should become actually insolvent. The debt must be admitted to rank against the defaulter's estate, and the insured proportion of loss is paid after deduction of dividends or other proceeds from the estate. Credit insurance is important to the trader, not only in the minimisation of his losses through bad debts, but also because it enables him to give larger credit than he could otherwise afford, thus facilitating business that might otherwise be found impracticable. He can also open fresh accounts with a feeling of greater security gained by the acceptance of the risk by the credit company.

Insurance: Drivers'.—This kind of policy gives indemnity in respect of accidents to third parties arising out of the use of horse-driven vehicles or carrier-cycles. It may also be extended to include insurance of such a vehicle against accidental damage, and of the horse against accidental fatal injury while in harness. The third party section applies not only to injuries caused by the horse or cart, but also to those due to the fall of goods carried, or while the goods are being loaded, unloaded or delivered. The policy is subject to various conditions similar in principle to those of other third party insurances (q.v.), but one peculiar stipulation reads to the effect that the company (or underwriter as the case may be) does not accept liability for damage to bridges, weighbridges, roads or anything beneath caused by vibration or by the weight of the vehicle with its load. It is prudent in the policy-holder, therefore, to see that any heavy vans he may use are not sent across bridges of lighter construction than will safely take the weight. The insurance on a horse is on a very limited scale. It applies only to accidents while the animal is attached to a vehicle owned by the insured and used in his business, and the amount of compensation payable is restricted to two-thirds of the horse's value. The premiums charged for drivers' insurances depend chiefly on four factors:—(1) The number of drivers who can be on the road at once, having regard to the numbers of horses and vehicles available; (2) the addresses from which the vehicles are used; (3) the business; (4) the limit required for any one accident. As regards (2), four grades are used, viz., the London area; twenty-one of the largest cities or towns in Great Britain and Ireland; about seventy towns of lesser size; and all other districts. It is to be expected that fewer accidents will occur in country districts than in populous areas, and the difference in rates between London risks and those of the fourth class is considerable. Additional charges are made for policies in a few trades, none of which is directly concerned with that of pharmacy.

Insurance: Employers' Liability.—The function of employers' liability, or workmen's compensation, insurance is to provide indemnity in respect of claims for compensation by employees or their representatives, on account of injuries arising out of and in course of their employment. The liability of the employer may occur by reason of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, or previous legislation, including the Fatal Accidents Act, 1846, or at common law. So far as the ordinary trade or business is concerned, the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, applies to all employees with the exception of (a) non-manual workers receiving more than £350 per annum, (b) persons whose employment is casual, and not connected with the trade or business, (c) outworkers, and (d) members of the employer's family residing in his house. The amount of compensation payable under the Act depends, in fatal cases, on the number of dependants left by the deceased, and the ages of any children under fifteen years old. The maximum amount which these dependants may receive is £600; a widow alone, or one whose children were all over fifteen years of age, would receive up to £300, the measure being the aggregated earnings of the deceased during the three years preceding his death, up to the sum mentioned. In the case of non-fatal accidents which involve total incapacity, either temporary or permanent, the injured person receives half wages up to 30s. weekly, but with a certain addition if the scale of one-half wages would leave him with less than 25s. a week. In cases of partial incapacity, the rate of compensation depends on the loss of earning power due to the injury. It is often agreed to commute weekly payments in favour of a lump sum settlement; but any such agreements have to be registered by the County Courts, which have power to refuse registration if the agreed sum does not appear to be adequate. The Act also lays down various rules and regulations regarding the notice of accidents to be given by injured workpeople, medical examinations, settlement of questions, and other matters of a kindred nature—which are, however, of more concern to the insurance company than to the employer. There are, nevertheless, two points of special moment to the latter. First, the employees of a subcontractor may claim under the Act either against their immediate employer or against the principal—it is always open to the principal to insure against this risk by an ordinary workmen's compensation policy. The second point is that it is incumbent on factory owners to keep posted up, in a conspicuous place, a notice in a prescribed form giving information as to procedure to be followed by an injured employee in the giving of notice, making of claim, etc. Failure to do this involves a liability of a fine up to £5. In addition to injuries resulting from accidents, the Act applies to death or incapacity caused by certain industrial diseases which include lead, mercury, phosphorus and arsenic poisoning resulting from processes involving the use of these elements or their compounds. This risk also is included in workmen's compensation policies. As has been mentioned above, in addition to his statutory liability, an employer may be sued at common law if an injured employee can show that his hurt was caused by the personal negligence of his master. If a case is established on these grounds, the damages recoverable would not be subject to any special limit, nor, on the other hand, would the plaintiff be entitled to the special privileges in his favour under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

So far as regards trade risks, workmen's insurances are dealt with on the basis of certain rates charged on the annual expenditure on wages and allowances to employees. The rates vary according to the nature of the work carried on in each trade or in subdivisions thereof. Shop assistants are, as a rule, assessed at a lower rate than factory hands, while the charge for clerical staffs is still smaller. As a rule, proposal forms require separate particulars of the wages and allowances received by (a) clerks, (b) commercial travellers, (c) hands using wood-working machines driven by power, (d) employees engaged in delivery by horse- or motor-vehicles or cycles, and (e) all other employees. Common law liability in respect of non-manual employees earning more than £350 can be covered at a nominal rate of 1s. 6d. per cent. or so, based on their total salaries. If

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

it is required to include the risk in connection with subcontractors' employees, a suitable provision must be made in the policy. It is not always possible for a principal to ascertain the wages paid by his subcontractors, but in such a difficulty it can usually be arranged that the insurance rate is charged on the contract price or some agreed proportion thereof. Large employers of labour, whose annual wage-rolls reach to tens of thousands of pounds, can often obtain reduced rates for their workmen's insurances. Such concessions may be to some extent a matter of commercial expediency, but they have some further justification. When a workman is injured in the course of his employment the settlement of his claim often depends to a great extent on the possibility of finding him suitable employment so soon as he is able to do some light work; and it stands to reason that there is a better chance of his obtaining such a job in a firm regularly employing a large number of hands than with an employer who has only a few. The method of rating workmen's insurances on the basis of the annual wages paid is carried out by a system of yearly adjustments of premiums. An initial premium is paid at the outset of each insurance year, calculated on an estimate of the wages expected to be paid. At the close of the term a renewal notice is sent to the policy holder warning him of the date on which the renewal premium becomes due, and at the same time providing spaces to be filled up with particulars of the actual wages and allowances received by employees during the preceding twelve months. When this form is returned to the insurer a *pro rata* premium is charged or refunded as the wages, etc., exceed or fall short of the original estimate. At the time of the passing of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, an agreement was reached between the Home Office and representatives of the leading companies by which the latter undertook that their margin of premiums for the payment of expenses and agency commission and the gaining of profit should be kept down to a fixed percentage, which is at present 40, but will fall in the near future to 37.5. If, therefore, the aggregate of claim payments fails to reach the balance of 60 per cent. (later 62½ per cent.), the difference will be adjusted either by a reduction of rates or by a refund of premium to policyholders. Such refunds are now being made at 8.06 per cent. on the adjusted premiums for the year 1925-26. The agreement on which the refunds are founded does not apply to business in the Irish Free State.

An insured person need take no concern in questions of liability for accidents sustained by workmen in his service; that is a matter for the insuring company to deal with. The conditions of the policy require that notices of any accidents or diseases are to be given to the company at once, and also that no liability is to be admitted without their consent. The company then send a form on which are to be given particulars of the accident, names of witnesses, details of the man's employment and earnings, etc. A medical examination may be arranged and, sometimes, a particular course of treatment authorised. If the insurance company are satisfied as to liability, the employer is authorised to pay the injured employee at the weekly rate prescribed by the Act, reimbursement by the company to take place on the man's return to work, though remittances on account may be made if the recovery is much protracted. As has been mentioned, the employer is sometimes asked to provide suitable work for a workman recovering from the effects of an injury but not yet able to return to his ordinary job. Apart from any other question, it is politic in the employer to arrange for such work if at all possible; such failure to do so would necessarily increase the cost of the claim to the insurer, and thereby tend to react against the employer in the form of an enhanced premium.

Insurance: Fidelity Guarantee.—This form of insurance protects an employer against loss through misappropriation of money on the part of his employee; it also covers one party to a contract against loss through a breach on the part of another. The commonest form of bond is the commercial guarantee, which deals with the matter

of the integrity of employees. Many firms are glad to avail themselves of this form of insurance, not only on account of the protection obtained, but also because they place great reliance on the thorough inquiries which are made by fidelity companies before accepting a risk. It is not at all uncommon for firms to make the obtaining of a bond a condition of employment to all their clerks, salesmen, travellers, etc. As a general rule, separate policies are effected by, or in respect of, each individual employee, though sometimes "collective" policies are issued applying to a number of employees. Since, however, each member of the staff appears by name in the "collective" policy, with a separate sum as the amount of his guarantee, this form is merely an amalgamation in one document of a number of single guarantees. Another form occasionally used is the "floating" policy. Like the collective policy, this applies to a number of employees, but without a separate limit of liability in respect of each person, one sum being set down as the extent of the guarantee and applying equally to them all. Floating policies are not often to be recommended for fidelity insurances, since they involve what is generally an unnecessary expense in premium. It may be desirable to insure responsible officials, such as managers or cashiers, for as much as £1,000, though such a sum would be excessive for junior clerks and others; but under a floating policy the rate would be charged on the full sum of £1,000 for each member of the staff. One rarely finds a floating policy arranged on an "excess" basis—i.e., where the insured bears a fixed proportion, say, the first £100, of all losses. When proposals for commercial guarantees are made, forms are required to be completed by both employer and employee. Details have to be furnished as to the previous history of the employee, his income, responsibilities, duties, remuneration, etc.; two or three private references are also required. The company often deem it necessary to make further inquiries into the system under which the employee carries out his duties, particularly in the matter of checking, and they are often able to put forward useful suggestions tending towards the improvement of book-keeping methods. Risks are usually declined if it is considered the employee is insufficiently paid. Rates of premium vary from about 6s. per cent. for secretaries or clerks to 30s. per cent., or more, for commercial travellers working on a commission basis. The policies stipulate that no loss is payable unless the misappropriation occurs during the currency of the policy and is discovered within eighteen months. Claims may be made up to three months after the expiry of the insurance. On the discovery of any defalcation it is incumbent on the employer to send prompt advice to the guarantee company, who will then take charge of any negotiations. Apart from the policy conditions, it is unwise in the insured employer to attempt any such dealings with the defaulter or his friends. He may easily prejudice himself by unwittingly compounding the felony.

Other branches of fidelity business besides commercial guarantees are Government and High Court bonds. Government bonds are given to various Government departments by persons in a position of trust in relation thereto. Trustees in bankruptcy, official receivers and liquidators furnish security for the due performance of their duties by means of a bond to the Board of Trade, while collectors of taxes and other officials give bonds to the Board of Inland Revenue or other department by which they are appointed. There are many such forms of Government bonds with which the pharmacist has no concern; but others of more interest to the trader are the bonds given to the Board of Customs and Excise. These are in a variety of different forms, and are intended to reimburse the Revenue in any loss of duty through the unauthorised removal or other misuse of dutiable articles. As an example, the methylated spirits bond is given to the Commissioners on receipt of a licence for the use in some stated purpose of methylated spirit. High Court bonds relate to the appointments of receivers, etc., by the Probate or Chancery Division of the High Courts or by the Masters in Lunacy.

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Manufactured by J. L. ROSE, Ltd.

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The chemically pure glycerine supplied by us is
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PRECIPITATED CHALK. Finest and lightest,
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We can offer the following London Spot Stocks to advantage :—

FINE CHEMICALS.

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DUTCH
Sugar
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A REALLY GOOD INDIGESTION
LOZENGE AT A LOW PRICE
The Popular "Heart Shape"
Containing
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Send us your Enquiries for Tablets
ASPIRIN, CASCARA
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Brings Repeat Orders & Merits Recommendation

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Prices

10½d. Size 8/6 doz.
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NET.
£2 lots Carr. Paid.

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We hold an unrivalled position in the trade. The fine quality of our products has long been beyond all question, and the service we offer is second to none. The "M. & J." factory is equipped with the very latest machinery, capable of an exceedingly large output.

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Aspirin - Cascara - Veg. Lax. - Quinine - Ammon. Quin. - Phenacetin - Bismuth Dyspepsia - Iodised Throat - Hexamin - Soda Mint - Cold Cure - Headache - Easton Syrup - and other Tablets. Private formulæ a speciality. Enquiries treated in strict confidence.

A postcard from any pharmacist will bring our latest Price List.

PACKED TABLETS OR BULK

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THE BEST HOUSE FOR
**ASPIRIN
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Superior machinery and scientific control.

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**LEVER'S
GLYCERINE**

*Best for all pharmaceutical and
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Our chemically pure glycerine is guaranteed to comply with all the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act and the British Pharmacopœia

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THERE IS ALWAYS A DEMAND FOR
SUGAR COATED PILLS
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PARKINSONS

It Pays to Stock Them.

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128% PROFIT!
ON AN OUTLAY OF ONLY £4

(=56% OF YOUR RETURN)

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B & B LYSOL

B & B STANDS FOR BRITISH AND BEST

B & B LYSOL—

IS PRODUCED BY BRITISH WORKMEN FROM BRITISH MATERIAL,
IS THE ONLY LYSOL ON THE MARKET WITH A PLEASANT ODOUR,
IS CARTON-PACKED, HANDY FOR STOCKING, HANDY FOR DISPLAY,
IS ADVERTISED BOTH TO THE PROFESSION AND TO THE PUBLIC,

IS CONSEQUENTLY WORTH STOCKING & RECOMMENDING.

**FOR A SHORT PERIOD THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL
TERMS—ON CONDITION THAT YOU FEATURE B & B
LYSOL—ARE OFFERED FOR WINDOW-SHOW**

PARCEL "A"				P.A.T.A. Prices.	£ s. d.		
6 Doz.	4 oz. (1/-)	size	@	FREE	6 6	..	1 19 0
1 3 "	8 oz. (1/6)	"	@	FREE	12 -	..	1 16 0
1 1 "	16 oz. (2/6)	"	@	FREE	21 -	..	1 1 0
1 1 "	"	"	@	FREE	..	..	..
Less 15% for Display					4 16 0	..	14 5
Less 2½% monthly a/c					4 1 7	..	2 0
NETT OUTLAY					..	..	3 19 7
Parcel sells for					..	..	9 2 0
NETT PROFIT					..	..	55 2 5

YOUR PROFIT ON AN OUTLAY OF £3:19:7 = 128%.

THIS EQUALS 56% OF YOUR SALE.

PARCEL "B"				P.A.T.A. Prices.	£ s. d.		
3 Doz.	4 oz. (1/-)	size	@	FREE	6 6	..	19 6
1 1 "	8 oz. (1/6)	"	@	FREE	12 -	..	12 0
1 1 "	16 oz. (2/6)	"	@	FREE	21 -	..	10 6
1 1 "	"	"	@	FREE	..	..	..
Less 10% for Display					2 2 0	..	4 2
Less 2½% monthly a/c					1 17 10	..	11
NETT OUTLAY					..	..	1 16 11
Parcel sells for					..	..	4 0 6
NETT PROFIT					..	..	£2 3 7

YOUR PROFIT ON AN OUTLAY OF £1:16:11 = 118%.

THIS EQUALS 54% OF YOUR SALE.

**PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW FOR THESE GENEROUS TERMS—NO DELAY IN
SETTLEMENT—THE DISPLAY ALLOWANCE DEDUCTED FROM INVOICE.**

(NOTE.—IF YOU HAVE ORDERED B & B LYSOL SINCE FEBRUARY 1st YOUR ORDER
WILL QUALIFY FOR THIS OFFER—SEND US PARTICULARS OF ANY SUCH ORDER.)

THESE BONUS TERMS MAY BE OBTAINED THROUGH YOUR WHOLESALE

OR BY SENDING YOUR ORDER DIRECT TO

HEPPELLS LTD.

164 PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1.

**59 GRAFTON STREET
MANCHESTER, S.E.**

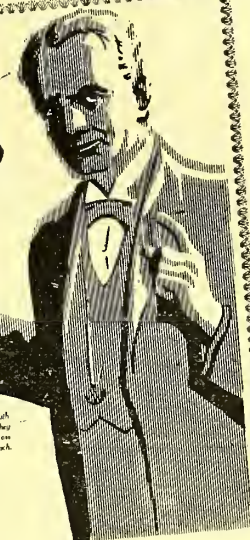
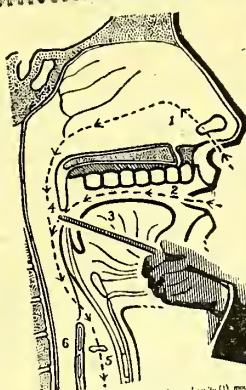
'WESTON'S STOP-COUGH'
A SOUND REPEATER
SHOWS GOOD PROFIT

For Terms :
The GRAFTON CHEMICAL Co.
LIMITED
59 GRAFTON STREET
MANCHESTER, S.E.

Bold Advertising is Bringing You More PEPS Custom

The Daily Chronicle
FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1927. LONDON. ONE PENNY.

During The Flu Epidemic GUARD YOUR THROAT & CHEST



PEPS fumes are inhaled through the nasal cavity (1), mouth (2), carried over the larynx (3) into the throat (4) where they pass down the windpipe (5) into the lungs. Liquid medicines are ineffective because they go down the gullet (6) into the stomach.

A Harley Street doctor issues an urgent warning. "It is not Influenza itself which does the mischief," he says, "but the other diseases which are apt to follow it—for example, pneumonia and bronchitis."

Because one's vitality is at its lowest point in March this is the real danger month for pneumonia and bronchitis. The responsible germs are present in everybody's system awaiting a favourable moment to strike at any weak spot.

Do not, therefore, ignore that sudden chill or that throat discomfort or that cough. Regard your earliest symptom as the signal for a dose of those swiftly antiseptic yet highly agreeable Peps tablets.

Breathe In The Comforting Peps Fumes

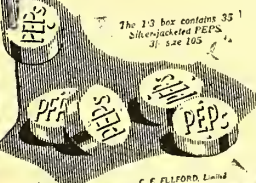
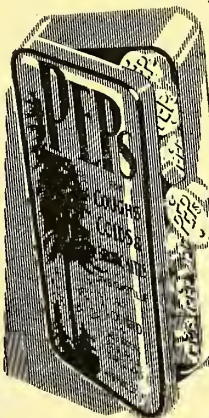
which are given off directly a Peps tablet dissolves on the tongue. These fumes go direct into the throat and chest. By the Peps breathable method a potent volatile germ-killing medicine is introduced (as the above diagram shows) into the whole of the respiratory tract, even into the furthest recesses of the lungs where liquid medicine cannot penetrate.

Peps hold at bay the dangerous germs that cause trouble in unheeded chills, flu and neglected colds. They soothe and heal the delicate inflamed membranes, impart strength to the

chest at an opportune moment, and aid escape from threatening complications.

Take Peps as a preventive of infection and as a sound remedy for respiratory troubles due to the present trying weather. These agreeable Peps tablets have solved the problem of ending throat and bronchial troubles without recourse to laudanum, chloral, morphia or other opiates.

Peps are as indispensable to the traveller, theatre-goer and schoolchild as they are to patient and nurse in the sick room.



The 10 box contains 33 1/2 silver-iodine Peps. All size 105.

C. E. FILLFORD, LONDON



TO enable you to experience the greatest relief from your cough, try Peps tablets at once. A small bottle also sold in every chemist's shop. Peps tablets are also sold in the shape of a lozenge. You may have one already tried and found Peps the best remedy for your cough.

FOR FREE PHIAL.
To Messrs. C. E. FILLFORD, L.A. LEEDS.

Name: _____

Address: _____

PEPS

The Handy Medicine in Tablet Form
For **COUGHS, 'FLU & BRONCHITIS**

REPLENISH YOUR STOCKS!



Petrolagar

(trade mark)

FREE TO THE RETAIL CHEMIST.

Until further notice we will allow you **ONE BOTTLE** of **PETROLAGAR** **FREE** with each single order for **ONE DOZEN** ordered from your wholesaler.

8½% MORE PROFIT FOR YOU.

Petrolagar is an ethical product which never has been advertised to the public.

We make this free offer as a special inducement to the retail chemists to carry ample stocks to meet the demand of the doctors with whom we are carrying on an intensive ethical advertising and detailing campaign for Petrolagar.

You may have **ONE 8-oz. BOTTLE FREE** with 1 doz. 8-oz. size, any assortment,

or
ONE 16-oz. BOTTLE FREE with 1 doz. 16-oz. size, any assortment
(not a mixed dozen of large and small).

ORDER PETROLAGAR IN DOZEN LOTS FROM YOUR WHOLESALER.

DESHELL LABORATORIES LTD., 1-3 BRIXTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.9.

PHONE: BRIXTON 1188.



The Floor the Dancers Prefer

SLIPPERINE
DANCE POLISH

DECORATED TINS P.A.T.A. 1/6 2/6 10/6
FROM THE WHOLESALE TRADE
OR THE MAKERS
JOHNSTON & ADAMS, DUNDEE

Iglodine.

Can you say "Yes" when IGLODINE is requested?

IGLODINE is being advertised. The unfailing effectiveness of its action is going to make trial purchasers into IGLODINE enthusiasts.

Every Chemist should be prepared to supply IGLODINE—a dependable antiseptic, quick-selling and profitable.

Write for fullest particulars and terms—

The IGLODINE Co., Ltd., Pilgrim St., Newcastle-on-Tyne

COLVERS' Antiseptic Catarrh Snuff

Has remarkable sales because it gives immediate relief, and is pleasant to take. Packed in dainty cartons in attractive outer. Sales Compelling Window Display.

Retail 7½d. per tin, 54. per gross

One gross of free samples and 500 handbills with your name and address with each initial order for 1 gross of tins. Send for full particulars and run this line as your Own Proprietary.

JOHN QUILLIAM & CO. (1923) LTD.
15a HAGLEY ROAD - BIRMINGHAM



Don't delay another day!

Write, wire or 'phone for full particulars of our Window Show Bonus, it will pay you. Our National Advertising Campaign is still proceeding and is creating a record demand for Lobelline. Get Trade Terms NOW!

GEE'S LOBELLINE BRITAIN'S BEST COUGH CURE

Bottles
1/3, 3/-
5/-
P.A.T.A.

Lozenges
1/3 &
3/-
P.A.T.A.

Sole Proprietors—

SQUIRE & CO., BIRMINGHAM LTD., STIRCHLEY LABS., BIRMINGHAM (TELE. KINGS NORTON 292)

ESTABLISHED 1772 HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

Continues to be prepared with scrupulous care, in the greatest chemical purity by

Messrs. THOMAS & WILLIAM HENRY, 11, East Street, St. Peters, Manchester.

And is sold in Bottles, authenticated by a stamp bearing their name.

Trade Mark, "Henry's Calcined Magnesia"

New York: Messrs. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., William Street.

PRICE 2s 9d

Paris: Messrs. ROBERTS & CO. 5, Rue de la Paix.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY

33 1/3 %
DISCOUNT

NOVOPINE
PINE NEEDLE BATH TABLETS

Prescribed by Physicians for nervous and heart diseases. Nerve soothing, refreshing and invigorating.

Improves complexion of skin and keeps figure slim. Ideal skin tonic.

WRITE FOR HANDSOME COLOUR SHOWCARD.

NATURAL PRODUCTS CO., 40 Farnival Street, E.C.4

2/- PER
PACKET
RETAIL



Ask for "PAZO"

PILL BOXES

The most convenient and secure Pill Box obtainable.

NO LOOSE BOTTOMS

Samples and Prices on application

The "PAZO" CO., Oldbury

SEA-VITOID TABLETS HAVE CAUGHT ON.

In a matter of 5 months they are already in ranks of best sellers. Progressive intensive advertising created and maintains an ever increasing sale. To increase your local trade, we have wonderfully attractive window displays that will bring your public right inside as buyers. Come in with us now and share our success.

HYGIENIC FOOD PRODUCTS Ltd., 57a Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1

Telephone—SLOANE 3461 (7 lines).

Telegrams—"Dicotto, Sowest, London."

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26 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1
 Works: LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW

PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM B.P.

S.G. 890/5. Guaranteed to remain bright at 0°C.

White and Half White Oils
B.P. White and Yellow Petroleum Jellies

QUOTATIONS & SAMPLES will be sent on application.

PETROLEUM JELLY
 ("SALVO PETROLIA")
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THE PERFECTION OF PETROLEUM JELLY
 MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

THE DEE OIL CO. LD.
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PACKED IN BARRELS, KECS OR
SMALLER PACKAGES IF DESIRED.

OTHER GRADES OF
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WHITE OILS B.P. & Technical Qualities
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OLEUM DEELINÆ (DEE OIL)
THE UNFAILING CURE FOR ECZEMA.

*Do you study
 Quality as well as
 Price?*

IF SO, SEND FOR OUR
 LATEST PRICE LIST OF

Russian Medicinal
Paraffin, Galenicals
and Pharmaceutical
Chemicals



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Forest Lane, Stratford, E.15

ESTD.

1850

BERTONS

of Old St.

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Mark.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES

will have the pleasure of waiting upon you shortly with our

LATEST PRODUCTIONS & NEW LINES

OF

CHEMISTS' SUNDRIES

AND WITH

REVISED PRICES OF SURGICAL DRESSINGS

We trust that the usual favourable reception will be accorded to them by our Old Friends, and also by those who may not yet be on our books.

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Petroleum Jelly

White, Yellow, Amber,
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Pharmaceutical and
Veterinary purposes

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Liverpool ~ London ~ Manchester ~ Birmingham ~ Leeds

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THE FINEST BRITISH LANOLINE PRODUCED

IS MANUFACTURED BY

THE PHARMACEUTICAL LANOLINE CO.

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WHO INVITE ENQUIRIES. Telegrams: "Batapo, Walgreen, London."

PETROLEUM JELLY

Best qualities Yellow and White B.P., Red Veterinary and Green.

GOUGH, KIDSTON & CO.

43/45 Gt. Tower Street, London, E.C. 3

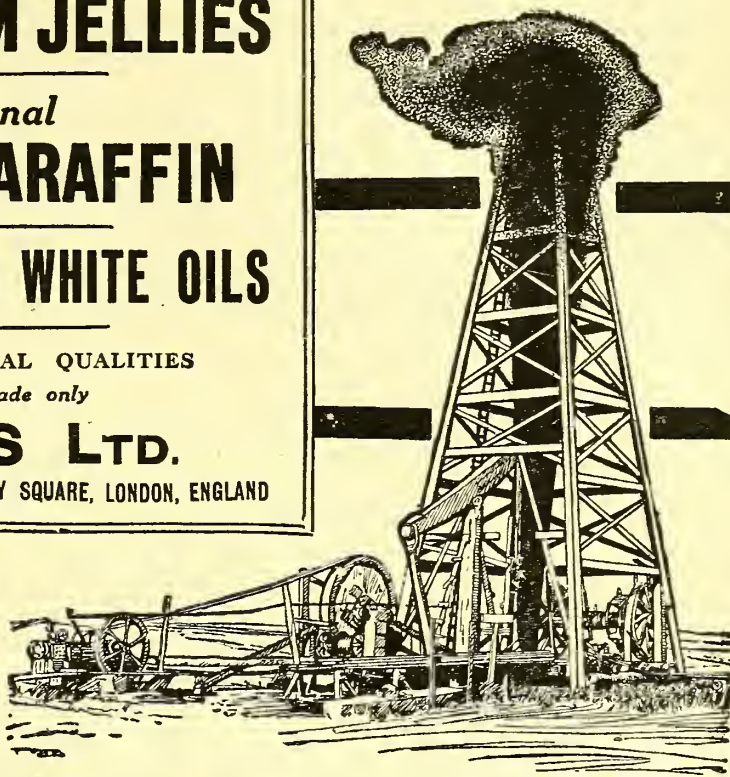
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Also GUM ARABIC and TRAGACANTH
BEESWAX and JAPAN WAX.

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LIQUID PARAFFIN
WHITE & HALF WHITE OILSB.P. AND TECHNICAL QUALITIES
*Wholesale Trade only***STERNS LTD.**

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UPRIGHT CENTRE CASES, WALL CASES,
GLASS COUNTERS, MIRRORS
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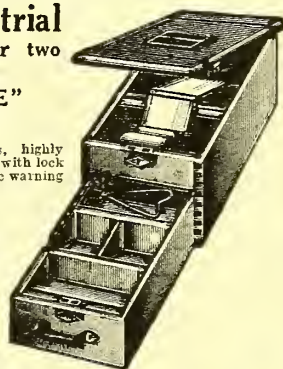
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175/9 Old St., LONDON, E.C.1.

Sent on 14 days' trial
upon receipt of Cash or two
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**DUDLEY'S "ARGYLE"
CASH TILL.**

Size 18 x 9 x 7½ in.
Solid Mahogany, dovetailed corners, highly
polished finished lid, and drawer fitted with lock
and key. Check action and automatic warning
bell to drawer. Three cash compart-
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WELL-KNOWN BRANDS
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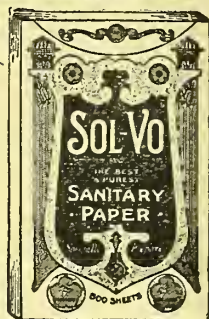
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WHITE BLEACHED CARNAUBA WAX VARIOUS GRADES
AND RESIDUE
BEESWAX WHITE, YELLOW AND COMPOSITION PARAFFIN WAX ALL MELTING
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SOL-VO SANITARY ROLLS & PACKETS.**SOL-VO**
REGD

THE BEST & PUREST

SANITARY PAPER

	per doz.		per doz.
Three dozen Rolls ...	7/- net.	Three dozen Packets ...	10/- net.
Half gross " ...	6/6 "	Half gross " ...	9/6 "
One gross " ...	6/- "	One gross " ...	9/- "
Five gross " ...	5/3 "	Five gross " ...	8/3 "

CARRIAGE PAID. CASES FREE.

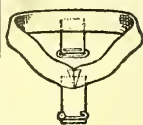
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5503 & 4731**"Wimaco" Specialities, British and Best.****NIPPLE SHIELDS**—Transparent and Black, Pure Sheet

INSIST ON WIMACO MONARCH SEAL BRAND (Regd.). THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR WIMACO.

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MADE IN
ENGLAND.**The SETSNUG (Regd.)
SANITARY BELT for LADIES**

Costs you 12/6 per dozen. Sells at 1/6 each.

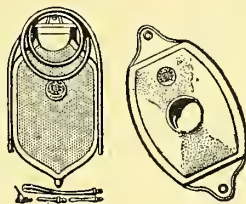
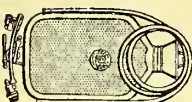
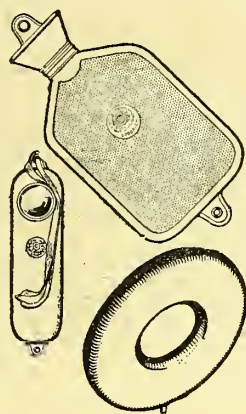
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A. BURNET & CO., LTD.
48 Golden Lane, LONDON, E.C.1.**THE "SOMERSET" DOUBLE WARP
Crepe Bandages**

Oldest British Manufacturers. Lowest Prices. Highest Qualities.

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WE ARE ACTUAL MANUFACTURERSA VERY EFFECTIVE
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SPECIAL DESIGNS
SUBMITTED.**JOSEPH HARRIS & COMPANY**

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RUBBER SUNDRIES of absolute reliability

In design, material and workmanship, British Goodrich Rubber Sundries are the finest that it is possible to produce. Retailing at popular prices, these appliances give complete satisfaction to every user. British Goodrich Druggist's Sundries include:—

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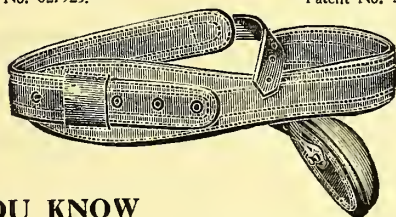
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Chemists can obtain supplies through their Sundry House.

The "Hernicura" "COMFORTABLE"

Reg. No. 627925.

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how often you have trouble in fitting customers with trusses, and how frequently dissatisfaction is expressed.

TRY

the "Hernicura" Trusses. They are easy to fit, possess great adaptability, give absolute satisfaction, and yet are most reasonable in price.

A 33 inch Truss will adjust from 30 to 36 inches. Head is also adjustable.

Write for Price List.

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Slim
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Ladies demand the preservation of the figure before and after maternity, and Norvic Crêpe Binders provide the healthy natural way. In 6-, 8- and 11-in. widths they are soft, yet strong, supple, yet firm, hygienic, washable and comfortable.

Stocked by all the leading Wholesale Houses. Sole Manufacturers: Grout & Co., Ltd., 35 Wood St., London, E.C.2.

NORVIC
CRÊPE BINDERS

For SUN, DUST, WIND & GLARE



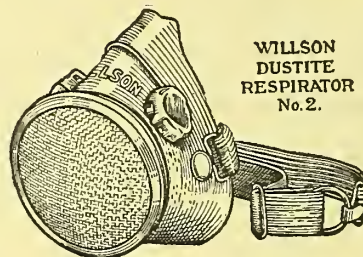
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Willson Goggles

Containing 12 Pairs of High Grade
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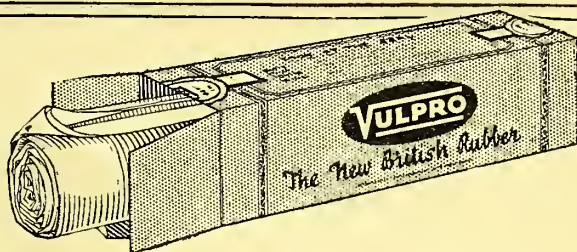
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MARCH 12, 1927

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3.—**ALFRETON, DERBYS.**—Old-established Business, held on lease, 7 years to run; rent £50 p.a.; returns over £2,000 p.a.; premises on main road, and consist of shop, large house, 4 outside warehouses and garage; proprietor devoting his time to optical business; price £1,500 all in, or £1,300 without optics; exceedingly good opportunity for energetic Chemist; well worth investigation. (84)

4.—**YORKS.**—£900 will purchase large double-fronted Shop with Warehouse attached on lease, with 9 years to run; returns £25 per week, nearly all cash; stock about £500; rent £50. Further particulars on application. (60)

5.—**YORKS.**—Good-class Dispensing and Retail Business in busy town; double-fronted shop with house attached in main road; returns £35 per week, all cash; stock about £700; Kodak Agency; price £850. Further particulars on application. (71)

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10.—**LONDON, W.**—Old-established Dispensing and Family Retail Business in good residential neighbourhood; on lease 13 years to run at £30 p.a.; rates £15; stock about £450; fixtures and fittings £300; offers invited. Further particulars on application. (94)

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14.—**LONDON, W.**—Established Pharmacy in best residential neighbourhood, on lease, 13 years to run, at a rental of £30 p.a.; rates, £15; returns, £31 per week; price for lease and goodwill, £900; fixtures and fittings, etc., £300. Stock at valuation about £550. Full particulars on application. (94)

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3.—**BIRMINGHAM.**—Neglected Branch Business; returns last year £1,150; previous average £1,400; only needs proper attention; low rent; good lease; well stocked; price £750, or offer.

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5.—**YORKS.**—Light Cash Retail; under unqualified owner neglected; returns £1,287; plenty of scope; main road position rapidly growing district; low rent; small house; price £750 recommended.

6.—**LONDON, W.** (14 miles out).—Unopposed good-class Family Business; pleasantly situated and rapidly growing district returns last year £800; will do double; modern premises, well fitted and stocked; price £750; worth seeing.

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8.—**HITHER GREEN** (Near).—Cash Drug and Photographic Store; no near opposition; returns over £900; excellent prospects for Chemist; low rent; on lease; house attached; double-fronted Pharmacy; well stocked; price £500, or valuation terms.

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BUSINESS wanted; must show net profit of £600; London suburb preferred, but not essential. Particulars will be treated in strict confidence. "A.", 165/7, Office of this Paper.

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RETAIL.

[HOME.]

BIRMINGHAM.—Qualified Manager, experienced, for branch; age 30-35; must be keen, energetic Salesman, good Dispenser, with knowledge of Photography; permanency; good salary offered to suitable applicant; interview essential. Apply, with full particulars, 164/38, Office of this Paper.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.—Qualified man required immediately for high-class Dispensing business; excellent opening for really good man. Full particulars of experience, salary required, etc., to "Channel Islands," c/o May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1.

CITY.—Junior Assistant, unqualified (gent.), about 25 years of age, required, end of March or early April; well used to Dispensing (no N.H.I.) and Light Retail; preference given to one requiring a permanent situation. Application not answered in three days please consider declined. Full particulars, including salary required, to P.C.B. 9/10, Office of this Paper.

ESSEX.—Reliable unqualified Assistant, lady or gent., for good-class Family Retail in country; competent Dispenser, with knowledge of Counter, Window-dressing and Photographics; no D. & P. Please give full details of experience, age, height, references, salary, enclosing photo if possible. 163/2, Office of this Paper.

FALMOUTH.—Smart, capable, unqualified Assistant required for Dispensing, Retail and Photographic Business. Apply, stating age and salary, with full particulars of experience, and photo, to Wilmer & Hocking, Strand Drug Stores.

IPSWICH.—Capable Junior unqualified Assistant required; N.H.I. Dispensing and Photographic. Full particulars to G. W. Hales, Chemist, 21 Tacket Street.

LONDON, N.—Unqualified Assistant, about 25, for quick Counter trade; well up in Dispensing, have good knowledge Photography; photo. "X," 165/30, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Assistant, qualified (gentleman), required for good-class Dispensing and Retail business; quick and accurate Dispenser essential. Apply, stating full particulars and salary required (by letter), to 165/22, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.W.—An Assistant (male) wanted for a first-class Pharmacy; good Dispensing experience necessary. Please state age, experience and salary to 164/37, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Qualified Assistant, under 30; must be used to brisk Cash Retail, and be good Window-dresser and capable of taking charge; progressive post to suitable man; commence £5 10s. weekly. State age, height, particulars of experience, and when at liberty. 166/24, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Wanted, young, energetic lady Assistant for Retail with slight experience. State age, lowest salary required and references. P.C.B. 9/6, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Qualified Assistant, age 25 to 30; capable and quick Dispenser; also unqualified Junior Assistant, smart appearance, experienced at Counter, with knowledge of Photography; good Window-dresser; both outdoors; immediately after Easter. State experience, age and salary required, by letter, to "S," 9 Ashchurch Park Villas, Shepherds Bush, W.12.

MANCHESTER DISTRICT.—Wanted, experienced, qualified Assistant (26-30), male or female, for Dispensing business; must be good Dispenser and Window-dresser; knowledge of Photography essential. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, 163/54, Office of this Paper. Applications not replied to in three days respectfully declined.

MIDLANDS.—Unqualified Assistant required; permanent and progressive post; applicants must have thorough knowledge of all Cameras and Photographic work. 164/121, Office of this Paper.

NORTH-WEST LONDON.—Qualified man required, with all round experience. Write, stating age and salary required to 164/28, Office of this Paper.

PLYMOUTH.—Assistant, unqualified, required for good-class Retail and Dispensing business; permanency to suitable man. Please state full particulars of experience, references, and salary required to 164/20, Office of this Paper.

ROYAL SURREY COUNTY HOSPITAL, GUILDFORD.

125 Beds.

DISPENSER (lady or gentleman) required end of month. The person appointed will be expected to devote whole time to the duties, must possess Pharmaceutical Society's qualifications, and have had Hospital experience.

Applications in own handwriting, stating age and experience, quoting salary required, with copies of three recent testimonials to reach the Secretary at the Hospital not later than March 19, 1927. Canvassing will disqualify.

SALFORD (Manchester).—Improver or Junior required before early April; middle-class business; knowledge of Photography essential. Apply, stating full particulars, to 164/32, Office of this Paper.

SHEFFIELD.—Qualified Assistant, 26-30; experienced in all branches; no Sunday or holiday duties. References and salary required to Geo. Squire, Ltd., Haymarket, Sheffield.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Mr. R. Woolby Brooke, 19 Gloucester Road, S.W.7, requires at once a Qualified Assistant, with good Dispensing experience; outdoors.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—Manager, married, required for newly opened branch; good living accommodation, salary and commission; must be keen Buyer and Window-dresser, also full qualified, with experience to take charge; fine opportunity for a capable man not afraid of work. State nationality, age, experience, references, and salary required. Apply, by letter only, to Cousins, 7 Mincing Lane, E.C.3.

ASSISTANT wanted, unqualified, for good-class Family business, must be an accurate Dispenser and a good Window Dresser. State age, height, previous experience, salary required and give references. Fox, Chemist, Bankbury.

ASSISTANT, male, required for West-End establishment with retail experience; knowledge of surgical instrument and experience in fitting trusses, belts, etc., etc., necessary. Hours of work, 8.45 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays till 1 p.m. Write, giving full particulars of experience, age, and salary required to Box 744, Sell's Advertising Offices, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

ASSISTANT required, about 22-30 years, courteous, energetic for good-class business; must be a neat, methodical, and careful Dispenser. Application must give particulars of previous experience and names for two references, also salary required, and when at liberty; enclose photo. Whiteley, 7 Chalmister Road, Bournemouth.

ASSISTANT immediately; must have had good Dispensing experience, quick Counterman, good Salesman; must be of good appearance and address. Full particulars, stating salary required. C. J. Roc, Chemist, Epsom.

ASSISTANT, lady or gentleman, M.P.S., required March 19. Must be accurate and quick Dispenser. State age and salary required in first letter (outdoors). Reply 99/413, Office of this Paper.

AT once, qualified male Assistant wanted for South Staffordshire town; comfortable post, with prospects of branch managership later. Apply, giving usual particulars, to 163/9, Office of this Paper.

CAPABLE Assistant required by end of April for country business; Dispensing and Photographic; rooms available, furnished or otherwise. This is a good opportunity for a reliable man to secure a permanency. Apply, stating salary required and full particulars of previous experience, to D. Lewis, M.P.S., The Pharmacy, Tisbury, Salisbury, Wilts.

EXPERIENCED qualified Branch Manager required (London); one used to quick trade; N.H.I. Dispensing, Photo., Toilet trade; progressive post for the right man with initiative and energetic. Also young qualified Assistant required. Applications to G. W. Todd, Staff Manager, 510 Harrow Road, Paddington, W.9.

EXPERIENCED Assistant; willing; good Counter hand. "N.H.I." Photography; near Central London; write only. "R. J. M.," 52 Oaklands Avenue, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

HINTON, LAKE & SON, LTD., Exeter (and Branches), require for two or three months, or perhaps longer, from about middle of May, a qualified male or female Pharmacist to replace others taking holiday. Full particulars, stating salary required, experience, etc.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted for good-class business; unqualified; outdoors; Dispensing and Photography. Apply, with full particulars and salary required, to H. Rigden, Chemist, Harrow.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted for Branch at Mile End Road. Full particulars regarding height, experience, age, etc., also photograph if possible, to A. & N. Catto, Ltd., 49 Cranbrook Road, Ilford.

JUNIOR Assistant required in good-class Dispensing and Counter business. Full particulars, Manager, Edwards & Son, Pharmacists, Godalming, Surrey.

JUNIOR or Improver for S.E. business, mornings and evenings (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday); knowledge of Dispensing and Photography essential; to commence April 4; comfortable berth. Send particulars as to salary and experience to "Chemist," 66 Bromfelde Road, S.W.4.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted for Counter, etc., early in April for Light Retail business; knowledge of Photography desirable; no duty after hours. Apply, giving particulars of experience, age, salary required, etc., enclose photo, Thursfield, Chemist, Kettering.

JUNIOR Assistant, with Dispensing experience and accustomed to good-class business; others kept. Apply (by letter), stating age, height, experience, and salary required, "C. B.," 20 New Street, Dorset Square, N.W.1.

JUST qualified, lady or gentleman, to take charge for widow; small working-class business; live in preferred; comfortable home; easy hours; no Sunday or half-day duty; good opportunity for energetic assistant. Particulars and salary required to Exors. Robinson, Chemist, Kidderminster.

LADY qualified wanted for a small branch; N.H.I., Photography and general business; no heavy trade. Apply, with references, salary required (outdoors), age, height, enclosing photo, and when disengaged. Apply H. T. Maundrell, Milton Regis, Sittingbourne, Kent.

LADY, qualified, used to working-class business and N.H.I.; permanency and good prospects to keen business person. Apply Bennett's, Chemists, 79 Union Road, Newington Causeway, S.E.1.

LADY Dispensers (Hall Certificate) for Chelmsford, Camden Town, Holloway Road and Watford districts, with good Dispensing and Counter experience. Apply, with full particulars, to Parkes, Chemists, Ltd., 65 Harwood Street, Chalk Farm, N.W.1.

LADY Assistant, Minor qualifications, wanted as soon as possible for Dispensing and Light Retail, South of England; short hours; no extra duty. State age and salary required, etc., to 166/20, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM (M.P.S.) required, May 30 to July 2; resident, board and laundry provided; inclusive payment for period £10 10s. Apply Secretary, Gravesend and North Kent Hospital, Kent.

MALE Truss and Surgical Hosiery Fitter Salesman required, not over 35 years of age; must be a capable salesman; previous experience absolutely essential; permanency and good prospects for a suitable applicant. Apply by letter in first instance, stating age, experience, and salary. Applications treated in strictest confidence. Box 243, Harwood's Advt. Offices, 21 Warwick Lane, London, E.C.4.

MANAGER, qualified, for new business; lady or gentleman; must have good references. A. S. Rollin, M.P.S., 40 Sutton Road, Southend-on-Sea.

MANAGER required; Ealing district; keen, energetic; able to build up business; house accommodation available. Apply, with full particulars, to 99/407, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER for London district; must have had experience of good-class, up-to-date business. Apply, with full particulars, to 99/406, Office of this Paper.

PARKES CHEMISTS, LTD., have a vacancy for a Junior Assistant, experienced in Dispensing, Window-dressing and Counter work. Apply, by letter, with full particulars, to 65 Harwood Street, Chalk Farm, N.W.1.

PHARMACISTS wanted as Managers of new branches. Permanencies and good prospects. Timothy White Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.

QUALIFIED Assistant, either sex; permanency; knowledge of Photography and good Window-dresser essential. Please send full particulars and salary required and enclose photo. Kendal, Chemist, York.

QUALIFIED Assistant; young; Photography; recent references. Ward, Chemist, New Edlington, Doncaster.

QUALIFIED lady wanted as Superintendent. State all particulars and salary required to Saml. Broadbent, Ltd., Stretford, near Manchester.

QUALIFIED Manager (single) required immediately; comfortable position, with good prospects, for a man of ability. 164/120, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager required for light Retail and Dispensing business (N.H.I.); Midlands, house attached; excellent opportunity for married man anxious to settle down. 164/12, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED man required by Limited Company (one shop); used to industrial trade preferred; permanency and good prospects for suitable man. P.C.B. 9/4, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted, view management; Photography essential. Write full particulars, age, height, experience, salary required, J. Holt Green, Tube Station, Edgware.

QUALIFIED Assistant (male), age 35-45; permanency; must be quick Counterman and good Salesman. Please give all details first letter. Atkinson, Chemist, Southend-on-Sea.

QUALIFIED male Assistant (not over 35) required about end of March, of good appearance and generally competent, for good-class business; no late duties; good references essential. State age, height, experience, and salary required. G. H. Pierson, 94 Queen's Road, Bayswater, W.2.

QUALIFIED Manager required at once; capable, energetic man used to good-class business and able to control staff; knowledge of Optics and Sight-testing desirable. Apply, with full particulars first letter, age, experience, salary required, giving references. Smalleys, Chemists, Ipswich.

QUALIFIED Lady or Gentleman required shortly (to supervise only) at small country Pharmacy (Kent); very light duties; salary offered £3. 166/10, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED lady Assistant required for Surgical Counter; must have good experience. Apply Staff Manager, Harrods, Ltd., 44 Hans Crescent, S.W.

UNQUALIFIED or qualified Assistant, with D.B.O.A. or F.S.M.C., for good-class Retail, Optical and Photo. business; a capable man with good references essential. Please state salary and full details to Hall, Chemist, 31 The Broadway, Crouch End, London, N.8.

WANTED, several smart, young, Qualified Chemists. Apply in first instance to Superintendent Chemist, Taylors' Drug Co., Ltd., Burley Hill, Leeds.

WANTED, soon, Qualified Branch Manager; state age, experience (including N.H.I. and Photographic), salary required, references. Also wanted, young Lady Assistant. Apply, Secretary, Brightside & Carbrook Co-operative Society, Kirkbridge Road, Attercliffe, Sheffield.

WANTED, Assistant (male) for Light Retail, Dispensing, with Photography; must be competent and energetic. State age, height, salary required to Reed, Chemist, Ilfracombe.

WANTED, almost immediately, Qualified Manager and Junior for new Branch; quick cash trade; no clerical work or Sunday duty; salary and commission; assistance to purchase house if required. Apply to A. Crick, 70 Bank Street, Maidstone.

WANTED, Unqualified Assistant, not under 27; accurate Dispenser for light Retail business. "Spiritus," 165/17, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Qualified Assistant required at once; good Dispenser; middle-class business; outdoor. West of England. State age, references, and salary required. 165/23, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG qualified Assistant, lady or gent., single, able to invest capital in an established business; moderate salary with interest; commence duties soon. Confidential particulars regarding capital, age, experience, qualifications, and photograph (to be returned). C. S. Purdy, "The Marsh," Didcot.

WHOLESALE.

AMBITIOUS Young Man, possessing the gift of Salesmanship, required as Representative by progressive established Company, to offer an attractive series of Toilet Soaps and Toilet Preparations at competitive prices; also well-known Proprietary lines; salary and commission. Applicants must be willing to invest £200 in 7½ per cent. cumulative preference shares. Please give fullest particulars of experience, age, etc., which will be treated in strictest confidence. 165/11, Office of this Paper.

FACTORY Superintendent required by Proprietary Manufacturers in North London; must be really live man, accustomed to control of mixed staff, good disciplinarian, and preferably with some mechanical knowledge. State age, full particulars of experience and salary required, to 165/33, Office of this Paper.

GOOD salary and expenses will be paid to thoroughly experienced and efficient Medical Representative; not over 45; willing to make trips anywhere within British Isles; must be active, well informed technically, and of proved ability. Full particulars in first letter for interview in London. 99/403, Office of this Paper.

LIVE man, working Southern Counties, with car, wanted to represent very progressive Perfumery house on commission; present agency must not clash; certain good income for man with selling power and energy. State exact ground covered and goods now carried. 165/7, Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURERS of high-class bottle Toilet specialties, also French Perfumes, require travellers carrying non-competitive lines, London and Provinces. Good commission to men able to get business. Full particulars, 165/21, Office of this Paper.

MESSRS. WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, LTD., beg to thank those who replied to their advertisement in this column, and announce that the vacancy has now been filled. Photographs will be returned as soon as possible.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Firm of Toilet Soap Makers and Perfumers require a Representative for Wales and territory eastward to Birmingham; preference given to man with good connection among high-class Chemists, Hairdressers, Stores, etc. Write, stating age, experience and terms required, to 99/410, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE (young) wanted by high-class old-established Pharmaceutical House, for Birmingham and Midlands, for Medical propaganda. Good address and appropriate Medical knowledge essential. All applications will be treated in strict confidence. 99/405, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE required by well-known Drug and Sundries House for London and suburbs; must be a qualified man, with experience of London trade; young man preferred. State experience, qualifications, terms. 99/411, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required by London House for Surgical Instruments, Dressings, with live connection amongst Hospitals, Nursing Homes, etc., for London or West Coast. Salary, £3 10s., expenses, and liberal commission. 163/19, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required, where not represented; new 2s. 6d. quick seller; trade 1s. 8d.; no competition; enormous scope; terms 20% commission; full on repeats; connection essential; competent salesmen can build up large permanent income. Write only and fully, "Rep," 4 Dollis Road, N.3.

REQUIRED, qualified Chemist with good Manufacturing knowledge of Pharmaceuticals; can have investment and join the board later if suitable. Address, with fullest particulars, P.C.B. 8/381, Office of this Paper.

SCIENTIFIC Collaborator wanted in the Advertising Department of a Pharmaceutical concern; should be Chemist or have studied Natural Sciences, with special knowledge of Chemistry and Medicine, with thoroughly scientific and humanistic education and literary talent; Englishmen, with at least good working knowledge of German or French required. Applicants with practical experience in the scientific propagation of Pharmaceutical Preparations and with personal relations in scientific and medical circles preferred. Offers with curriculum vitae and full particulars re scientific education and activity, business career, references, salary required and photo. Write 164/22, Office of this Paper.

STOCKTAKER wanted occasionally; must be accustomed to the work; if living in Midlands preferred. 99/409, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER required for London, S.E. and S.W., calling upon Chemists, for sale of Toothbrushes, Shaving Brushes, and Chemists' Sundries; established connection in similar goods most essential; remuneration, salary, commission and expenses. Apply first instance, marking envelope "Application," stating age, districts covered during past three years, and class of goods carried. Address, Delshire Toothbrushes, 3 Manchester Street, W.1.

TRAVELLERS, calling upon Chemists and Stores, with sound connection, required to push the sale of attractive speciality (Summer Beverage Essences); wonderful value; waistcoat pocket samples; inclusive terms, 15 per cent. commission. Full particulars in confidence to "Distiller," 166/5, Office of this Paper.

THE Proprietors of "June," the new popular Perfumery series, have a vacancy for representative in Yorkshire, Northumberland, Westmorland, and Cumberland. Applicants must be men of high standing and with established connection. Write full particulars in confidence to, Saville Perfumery Limited, Watford, Herts.

WANTED, first-class Tablet Maker; good salary offered. 99/414, Office of this Paper.

[COLONIAL, INDIA AND FOREIGN.]

CANADA—Young man required as Assistant Superintendent of Tablet Department in high-grade Pharmaceutical House; must understand principles of Tablet Manufacture, and have had practical experience; ability to handle men essential. Apply 98/358, Office of this Paper, giving full particulars and salary expected.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

A.A.A.—CAPABLE, unqualified Senior, 31, desires permanency; capable taking charge; excellent references; Manchester or district. Reply 160/14, Office of this Paper.

A.A.A.—BRANCH Manager, age 31, married, qualified, reliable, experienced in all branches, desires change, with accommodation preferred. 99/412, Office of this Paper.

A.A.—Reliable, experienced Assistant; good Dispenser and Counterman; Prescriber; energetic; obliging; trustworthy. "Statim," Cwmiar, Llanybyther, South Wales.

A CAPABLE Lady Assistant; Hall Dispensing qualification; ten years' excellent experience; salary moderate. 165/5, Office of this Paper.

A CAPABLE Assistant; unqualified; excellent all-round experience; 35; tall; energetic; reliable Salesman; highest references; London or near. 165/20, Office of this Paper.

A CTIVE; disengaged; good Counterman, quick Dispenser; wide experience Locum, management; any period; unregistered. "Pharmacien," 78 Derby Street, Moss Side, Manchester.

A N experienced Qualified Chemist, 42, disengaged April 1, desires Management, town or country; locum or permanency. "Aspirin," 374 Brockley Road, S.E.4.

A DVERTISER, young, smart, wishes post Assistant to Sales Manager or similar; 8 years' Retail, salesman, relief travelling. 166/31, Office of this Paper.

A S Qualified Manager or Senior (25); abstainer; well recommended; good experience in Dispensing, Window-dressing, Counter, and Photography; permanency; Devon preferred. W. Bassil, "Felix," Honiton, Devon.

A S experienced live man; quick, accurate Dispensing (Insurance average 40 hour), Surgical, Medical Appliances and Truss Fitter, slight repairs, Counter; smart Salesman. "G." 150 Scott-Ellis Gardens, W.8.

A S Manager or Assistant; West-End and suburban experience; well recommended; moderate salary. "Pharmacist," 7 Haydon Road, Bushey, Herts.

"ALPHA," 12 Upper Combe Street, Cbard, Som., open for Locum or Stocktaking engagements; Western Counties; 30 years' managerial experience; reliable; well recommended.

A PPRENTICESHIP desired for youth; passed Preliminary. "J. I. R.," 30 Black Lion Yard, London E.1.

A SSISTANT, unqualified; 25; nine years' varied experience, Dispensing, Counter, and Photography; not afraid of hard work; permanency preferred. 164/8, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; competent Dispenser, salesman; good references; middle-aged; unqualified. "Statim," c/o Mrs. Chambers, 3 Jellicoe Avenue, Monk's Road, Lincoln.

ASSISTANT, unqualified; age 22; tall; seeks situation; Eastbourne or near. "A.", 25 Carlton Road, Eastbourne.

ASSISTANT, unqualified; good all-round experience; temporary or permanent; would manage Drug Store; purchase entertained; good reference. "P. C. B.," 8/25, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT and Dispenser; unqualified; all-round experience; can manage; temporary or permanent. "Statim," 72 Tremadoc Road, Clapham, S.W.4.

ASSISTANT, 21 years of age, desires position in or near Manchester; 4 years' experience; good personality; capable of taking charge; free one month. "Rhei," 164/5, Office of this Paper. Will advertiser please send full address to this Office?

ASSISTANT, unqualified; accustomed to brisk Retail business; N.H.I.; Dispensing, Photography; disengaged. "Aspro," 175 Putney Bridge Road, Putney, S.W.15.

ASSISTANT (28); good-class Dispensing and Counter experience; disengaged; whole or part-time. Roberts, 27 Linden Gardens, Chiswick.

BOURNEMOUTH preferred, not essential; gentlemanly, unqualified Assistant; 21; quick, accurate Dispenser; experienced, all high-class Toilet lines; good stock-keeper; working knowledge Photography, etc.; desires further experience; well recommended; disengaged March 26. Apply, "Raleigh," 22 Bath Road, Bournemouth.

BRADFORD, Halifax, Keighley, Burton, or Derby.—Assistant, married, desires permanency; referred subject; good all-round experience; references and character; state salary, hours, etc.; at liberty one month. 163/24, Office of this Paper.

BRIGHTON (South Coast).—Manager-Assistant; unqualified; temporary, permanent; London, seaside experience; disengaged. Balchin, 82 East Ham Road, Littlehampton.

CAPABLE, active and reliable Part I man, adaptable and accustomed to responsibility, seeks position in London district, either Institutional (9 years' experience) or Wholesale; highest references. P.C.B. 8/11, Office of this Paper.

CAPABLE Assistant, Part I, age 22, seeks engagement; might accept temporary duty; used to high-class pharmacy; good experience in Dispensing and general routine. H. H. Clegg, 14 Stockport Road, Romilly, Cheshire.

CHEMIST-OPTICIAN, F.S.M.C., F.I.O., seeks engagement; London, vicinity, or South; own apparatus; would open Optical department. 165/8, Office of this Paper.

D. AND P.—Advertiser (until lately manager of large and up-to-date amateur Photographic workrooms) desires similar appointment for the whole or part of the coming season; thorough experience in organisation, staff control and economy, with modern knowledge of all amateur work. 163/8, Office of this Paper.

DISENGAGED; qualified; experienced (Locum only); elderly; rapid and accurate Dispenser; energetic and active; ex-Service; pre-war qualification. "Pharmacist," 34 Waterloo Road, S.E.1.

DISPENSER (lady); qualified; experienced Surgery routine, book-keeping; free; London, if possible. E. Royston, 17 Tavistock Terrace, Holloway.

EXPERIENCED Locum; available March 21. C/o Price & Wardle, 290 Brixton Road, S.W.9. Phone: Brixton 4006 until March 19.

LADY Assistant, unqualified; experience good-class and N.H.I. business, requires post with Chemist, Doctor, or similar work; Southport, Birkdale or district preferred. 164/1, Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant, unqualified, twelve years' all-round experience, desires post; permanent or locum; disengaged. 164/3, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser (Hall qualification) requires post in London; four years' experience; Doctor or Chemist. 163/31, Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant; experience Dispensing, Counter, Toilet; London preferred. Howard, Grovebury Hospital, Leighton Buzzard, Beds.

LADY; qualified; disengaged shortly; Devon preferred; Dispensing and Retail experience. "S. G.," 38 Exeter Street, Plymouth.

LADY, unqualified, seeks part-time employment; good Counter experience. Apply "Cascara," 14 Spencer Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.18.

LADY Dispenser (Hall) requires permanency anywhere; excellent experience with Doctors and Hospital; Book-keeping, Typewriting. 65 Mayfair Avenue, Ilford, Essex.

LADY Dispenser, qualified, 8½ years' first-class experience, highest references, good Book-keeper, desires change; Doctor or Chemist. 166/32, Office of this Paper.

LEICESTER or district preferred.—Assistant; 22; good all-round experience; disengaged April. Moss, 38 William Street, Kettering.

LOCUM, Qualified; now hooking dates from April 1 onwards; seaside, Central London, or elsewhere. 163/4, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM; qualified; competent; total abstainer; free till April 23, May 1, June 11. Jones, 57 Brown Road, E.17.

LOCUM or Relief; 34; qualified; best references; experienced; free March 14; London or suburbs. Findlay, 62 Lillie Road, Fulham.

LONDON.—Unqualified; 25 years' general experience. "G. W.," 334 Harrow Road, W.9.

MANAGER, Qualified (27), good all-round experience, energetic Salesman, desires post in London or suburbs; excellent references. 163/37, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, qualified, thoroughly experienced in best-class work, desires change, with living accommodation; married; references. 164/21, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; pre-war qualifications; recommended; Photographic, Counter, Dispensing, Windows; worker; disengaged. "B.," 123 Bennerley Road, S.W.11.

MANAGER, qualified, many years' West-End managerial experience, wants similar position in London; excellent references. P.C.B. 9/9, Office of this Paper.

MIDDLE-AGED; 48; qualified; Branch Manager; active; abstainer; Locum accepted; good Dispenser and Prescriber. Evans, 10 West Park Road, Kew Gardens.

M.P.S.—Capable, active man, many years' experience, desires light berth or few hours per day on small salary; typist; accustomed to accounts and office work. 162/25, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME situation required by Student in London; evenings, 5.30 to 8, or day work, with evenings free; Dispensing, Counter; twelve years' experience; free beginning April. Hodder, "Vevey," Seaway Road, Paignton, Devon.

QUALIFIED lady (22, tall), disengaged April 25, requires post in country or seaside town within about 50 miles London; good experience in quick Counter and Dispensing in busy mixed class district; knowledge of Photography and Window-dressing. "A. M.," 61 Leyland Road, S.E.12.

QUALIFIED; 29; tall; good all-round experience; conscientious; courteous; trustworthy; highest references; married. "M. C.," 9 St. James' Park, Croydon.

QUALIFIED; Super, Locum or small Managership; small salary; best references. "Chemist," 53 Lonis Street, Leeds.

UNQUALIFIED; married; 7 years' good-class experience, Counter, Window-dressing, Dispensing and Photographic; desires interview re a permanency, country. "Phenalgine," 193 Battersea Park Road, S.W.11.

WELL-RECOMMENDED, unqualified Assistant, keen Counter-man, good Dispenser, original Window-dresser; 7 years' experience, including London suburbs and West-End, provinces and Varsity City; age 24 years. Williams, King Street, Mildenhall, Suffolk.

WOMAN Pharmacist, 31, University Graduate, desires post in London; Technical, Literary or Clerical work; present post 4 years. 160/13, Office of this Paper.

£3 PER WEEK.—Qualified; Manager or Locum; middle-aged; good experience and references; disengaged. "Velox," 34 Kingscote Road, Addiscombe, Croydon.

WHOLESALE.

A SMART man (unqualified Chemist), with valuable Perfumery experience (making, buying, secretarial work), desires responsible position. 161/32, Office of this Paper.

A SUCCESSFUL Salesman; four years with well-known House; Drugs, Toilet, Sundries, etc.; sound connection in London and suburbs. 164/31, Office of this Paper.

A S Representative; 25 years' experience. Retail and Dispenser; thoroughly conversant with Drug Trade, Surgical Instruments, Dressings. "H. A. D.," 166/15, Office of this Paper.

ALL DRUG CLERKS AND FOREMEN

should join at once

THE NATIONAL UNION OF DRUG & CHEMICAL WORKERS

(Incorporating the National Association of Chemists' Assistants)

BENEFITS: Trade Protection—Legal Aid—Unemployment Benefit—Free Use of Employment Bureau

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